

"Government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth."
—Abraham Lincoln

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

* PRICE TWO CENTS.

22 STEAMERS FIGHT 7 U-BOATS

4 SHIPS AND
3 SUBMARINES
REPORTED SUNK

Officers Tell of Big
Battle 30 Miles
Off Ireland.

New York, Sept. 7, 1 a. m.—[Special]—The Tribune this morning prints the following under the date "An American port" and with the announcement that it has been authorized by the American censor:

The story of a concerted attack by seven German submarines upon a fleet of twenty-two allied merchant steamers bound for American ports was told today by officers and men of four of the vessels which have arrived here during the last few days.

"Four of the merchantmen—the biggest in the convoy—were sunk by German torpedoes, but before the fight was over the combined fire of the cargo steamers' cannon had destroyed three of the seven submarines.

FIGHT NEAR IRISH COAST.
The fight is regarded as the quickest and most costly battle for both sides that has ever occurred between submarines and armed merchantmen and it is believed by the men who participated in the battle that the Germans are not likely to take such desperate chances again.

According to the participants the fight occurred about thirty miles off the Irish coast on Aug. 15. "Several days before the battle the twenty-two merchant vessels, from various British ports in the English channel and the Irish sea, assembled off a certain port in Ireland and proceeded westward. The fleet was headed by a big freighter designated as a flagship, and behind it at intervals steamed the other vessels in files about a half mile apart.

"The weather was clear and the seas moderate. Every available man on every ship was on the watch for the enemy, the observers expecting that if an attack came at all it would be made outside the line of sail.

OPEN WITH TORPEDOES.
"No periscope was observed until the fleet was about thirty miles off the Irish coast when suddenly two periscopes came high above the surface abreast the flagship and on either side of the middle file.

"Simultaneously with their appearance the two U-boats each launched two torpedoes to port and starboard. The ones fired to port came within a few yards of one of the vessels and, passing off, struck another of the fleet, blowing its stern to bits and sinking it within a half hour.

"Another torpedo struck the flagship in the bow, a chance hit which finished it within an hour.

SHIELDS SEND DOWN U-BOATS.

"According to the sailors now in port, two of the big merchant vessels in the rear of the two that were sunk fired several shots at the enemy and struck one of the U-boats as it was submerging.

"Hardly had the attacking submarine at the head of the line disappeared when five more rose to the surface within the lines of the fleet, each launching a torpedo and submerging as rapidly as possible. Guns were trained upon them also and one of the submarines, the officers declare, was positively destroyed.

"It is not known whether more than five torpedoes were fired by the U-boats attacking the rear end of the fleet, but two of the shots found their mark, sending two more freighters to the bottom.

CAPTAINS COOL UNDER FIRE.

"Although the attack was sudden, the commanders of all the merchant ships acted coolly, and, spreading out in various directions, the surviving ships steered a zigzag course for the Irish coast.

"Wireless calls from one of the steamships, whose captain immediately assumed the duties of the master of the sunken flagship, brought aid promptly.

"Under cover of darkness the survivors were conducted safely to an Irish port. After remaining there for some thirty hours, they proceeded to sea on separate courses."

Huntington Wilson's Wife Starts Suit for Divorce

Brown, N.Y., Sept. 6.—[Special]—Charging him with cruelty, Lucile Wilson today started action for divorce against Huntington Wilson, assistant secretary of state during the Roosevelt administration and also connected with the state department under President Wilson until 1913.

ELIHU ROOT TO STIR PATRIOTIC FERVOR HERE

Great Meeting Planned to Offset Anti-War Agitation.

Elihu Root is coming to Chicago, probably on Sept. 14, to address a gigantic massmeeting of all the patriotic and war aid organizations.

The announcement was made last night by H. H. Merrick, president of the local branch of the National Security league. The league is preparing a broadside of patriotic fire to offset the activities of the pacifist element.

DECISION IS SURPRISE.

The announcement that Mr. Root is coming to Chicago came as a surprise. The former secretary of state and envoy to Russia had declared repeatedly he would be unable to make a western trip because of his state of health and because of the arduous diplomatic campaign through which he just passed.

Persistent heckling on the part of the pacifists and malcontents centering in Chicago caused patriotic organizations to plan a tremendous onslaught and, deeming it improbable that the president would be able to undertake a campaign of enthusiasm rousing proportions, decided to ask Mr. Root to come west.

LEADING CLUBS ACT.

Telegrams were sent to Mr. Root by the war board, the Union League club, the Hamilton club, and the Chicago branch of the National Security league. The answer was prompt and decisive. These various organizations will now prepare for a great massmeeting to take place either in the Coliseum or in the stockyards amphitheater.

It is expected that all military and naval organizations in Chicago at that time will participate, and that the meeting will achieve its purpose of setting the pacifists right.

"SEES THE LIGHT" AND PAYS \$5.45 TAX HE EVADED

John W. Schefferstein, a laundry solicitor of Portland, Ore., "saw the light," which explains why Assistant County Treasurer Jacob Lindheimer received a check for \$5.45 from him yesterday, in payment of personal taxes he evaded while a resident of Chicago last year. A letter accompanying the check read in part:

"I went from bad to worse and finally landed a drunkard and demented; then I saw the light and since have been trying to beat my way back and pay my bills, amounting to over sixteen hundred dollars."

"You're on the square," wrote Mr. Lindheimer, "both with Cook county and in the eyes of God."

Henry Schumann-Heink Enlists; May Fight Kin

Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 6.—[Special]—Father marked the enlistment here today in the naval reserve of Henry Schumann-Heink, son of the diva.

The recruit may fight against a brother in the German navy; against him may be hinder and he may fight beside a brother, who is under the tricolor of France.

There is a recently invalid wife and a two year old daughter to say "good-bye and God keep you."

"I have joined the colors," said Henry, "because I believe in America's fight."

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

Sunrise, 5:22; sunset, 6:14. Moon rises at 9:53 p. m.

Chicago, 5:22; sunset, 6:14. Moon rises at 9:53 p. m.

Tribune Cloudmeter.

Increasing cloudiness with showers.

Friday night: rising temperature;

Saturday: probably unsettled; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

Illinois—Unsettled with probably showers Friday or Friday night; clearing in north portion; Saturday partly cloudy.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO.

(Last 24 hours.)

Maximum, 11 a. m., .64

Minimum, 7 p. m., .59

3 a. m., .63 11 a. m., .64 7 p. m., .59

4 a. m., .63 1 p. m., .63 9 p. m., .59

6 a. m., .65 2 p. m., .68 10 p. m., .59

7 a. m., .64 3 p. m., .67 11 p. m., .59

8 a. m., .64 4 p. m., .67 Midnights, .60

9 a. m., .64 5 p. m., .67 1 a. m., .61

10 a. m., .64 6 p. m., .67 2 a. m., .61

11 a. m., .64 7 p. m., .67

Meantime normal for the day, .67. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 27¢.

Normal for the day, .67. Deficiency since Jan. 1, 64¢ inches.

Wind, S. at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday.

Relative humidity, 7 a. m., .75; 7 p. m., .75.

For complete weather report see page 10.

YESTERDAY AT ELSEWHERE.

7 p. m. High Low.

New York 70 72 Cloudy

Washington 70 64 Clear

San Francisco 64 56

St. Louis 80 82

Galveston 80 80

Seattle 60 60

Portland 60 60

Seattle 60 60

for a long time as her chief mental nourishment the embittered thoughts of agitators who knew the shop as their rendezvous.

The neighborhood used to be largely inhabited by Socialists who aired their views from curbs at night. Close by, at Chicago avenue and Clark street, above the saloon of "Spike" Hennessy, a hall where the Socialists clan used to gather.

On Oak street and Franklin is Baker's hall, also a rendezvous for a long time for Socialists and I. W. W. fanatics. In these places and in this neighborhood, the police have been called many times and have dispersed many a rioting crowd.

Anti-War Clubs Boom Trade.

Such was the neighborhood then used, in the days of the "black bag," to give birth to the Racial Book Shop its bit of prosperity. Then for a long time it did not do as well. More recently anti-war agitators, pacifists, and pro-German propagandists have been active and business began to return.

In a way the spotty little book store, picturesque in itself, is said to be a sort of "official caffetier" for the clans who gathered there after their own ways and to speak their own thoughts.

PLANNED NATION-WIDE STRIKE

That among the ambitions of the I. W. W. was to bring about a nation-wide strike in an effort to tie up munitions plants, railroads, lumber mills, has been revealed by the raids. Pamphlets are said to show that they had hoped to tie up work on army contingents, but this failed as is evidenced by the fact that the work is almost done and with no disturbance whatever.

"The General Strike" is said to have been the title of one of the pamphlets seized by the government. As a part of the general strike is said to have been the era of sabotage threatened, which was to involve especially the Northwest, where the I. W. W. is strongest.

Code Book Found.

It became known yesterday that government officials in the raid on the home of William D. Haywood, secretary and "father" of the I. W. W., discovered a "black bag," which is reported to have given up a code book and other valuable evidence. Knowledge of the existence of this black bag had reached the officials beforehand.

Detectives who have been on the trail of the I. W. W. officials in Chicago had reported it to headquarters. More than this, they had trailed it to the home of Haywood. So when a search of the house failed to reveal it they searched again.

Finally it was found, carefully hidden, and very likely would have been overlooked had not its existence been known in advance. With this code book, it is understood, telegrams and letters can be deciphered. It is probably a fact that this is the most valuable "catch" in the whole government net.

Government officials hope, through its use to catch up with the saboteurs whose threats threatened throughout the west which is believed to have as its aim the firing of forests and wheat fields, the burning of lumber mills, and the wrecking of machinery.

Three Forms of Sabotage.

"There are three forms of sabotage—direct, indirect, and open mouthed," said one investigator in speaking of the era of terror it is alleged the I. W. W. workers of the west planned to spread over mountain and valley. He declined to explain what the three forms of the three terms.

Sabotage, in its legal acceptance, means the destruction of property, and it is claimed that this was planned in a wholesale and wanton manner.

It became known yesterday for the first time that Frank K. Neuber of Salt Lake City, one of the best known prosecutors in the west, is in Chicago and has been for three weeks in secret conference with Hinton G. Clabaugh, head of the local department of justice, and United States District Attorney Clyne, Salt Lake City. It will be remembered, he investigated and executed members of the I. W. W. for crimes they have committed.

"We have found that every person connected with the mechanical department of the I. W. W. printing house in West Madison street as an employee is an alien," said an official connected with the crusade last night. The paper had about thirty persons at work when the raid was made.

It is also claimed that documents have been seized which called for the overthrow of the government. Under the new espionage law such agitation can result in the government asking the death penalty, it is understood. Dispatches from Detroit say that a bomb was found in the material confiscated in the I. W. W. raid in that city and that arrests are expected today.

Bansack Headquarters.

All day yesterday a corps of workers were busy at the I. W. W. headquarters in Chicago, going over the books, papers and documents. They were soon out what they wanted preparatory to removing it to the federal building. Officials and members of the I. W. W. were permitted to enter and leave the building and to make free use of it, but they were not allowed to touch the documents under investigation or to remove anything.

A similar search was being made at the Socialist headquarters. It is understood that no issue of the American Socialist will come out this week, as type, forms, and copy are all in the hands of the federal investigators. Seymour Stedman, attorney for the Socialists, said no objection would be raised unless informed that the suppression of the paper would be permanent.

Find Ashes of Comrades.

One of the strange finds reported in the files of the I. W. W. said to have been received by federal investigators, is a series of envelopes, each containing what is apparently ashes, and every one indexed in code.

"Murdered by capitalist interests," is printed on each envelope.

It is believed that each contains the ashes of some I. W. W. comrade who has gone beyond. Whether they are men who have been executed, as a number have been, and then cremated, or whether they are the ashes of men who died after working in industrial plants is not known.

"What we have found would surprise the world," said Morris Klein, deputy marshal in charge of the I. W. W. headquarters, but he refused to comment more.

More Raids Are Coming.

District Attorney Clyne said last night that already so much evidence had been seized that ten days at least will be consumed in classifying and classifying it. Also he intimated that the raids planned are by no means over.

For this reason there is no great haste in putting the matter before the federal grand jury. The reason that the present grand jury has left its own chambers and has set up for business in the courtroom of Judge Landis has also been cleared.

The grand jury rooms have little space for such large "exhibits" as are likely to be laid out for the perusal of the

More Breeders of Sedition Face Drastic U. S. Action

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]

The nation-wide raids yesterday on I. W. W. headquarters and the homes of William Haywood and other leaders of the I. W. W. movement were only the opening gun of the federal government in a determined campaign to stamp out anti-war activities and sedition. This was made clear today by government officials.

While officials of the department of justice refused to be quoted, it is understood that the government's raids were made in the course of an attempt by the I. W. W. to call a general strike and cripple mobilization of the national army of drafted men.

At the department of justice it was reiterated that the raids were a complete success. Assistant Attorney General Pitts, who is directing the work, said there was not a single hitch in the program.

Obtain Much Evidence.

Federal agents secured every paper they expected to find. Officials were especially gratified with the results of the raid at Scranton, Pa. They were confident that the I. W. W. organization had been cut off from its financial support, but lacked specific evidence to support this belief. The papers found in Scranton, it is declared, leave no room for doubt on this point.

Important results also were obtained in Pittsburgh, Chicago, and Philadelphia, and other cities farther west.

Mr. Pitts would make no further statement tonight regarding other activities of the government toward stamping out sedition, anti-war agitation, and violence against industries engaged in manufacturing war materials.

Hand in All Cases in Chicago.

The understanding is that a single grand jury, sitting in Chicago, will handle the entire I. W. W. case.

Individuals, not the I. W. W. organization as such, will be indicted if the evidence now in possession of the federal authorities warrants such action.

Officials appeared to be confident today from what they know of the evidence that the grand jury will not head-

tate to return indictments. These will hold good in any federal jurisdiction. It is not necessary to lay the evidence before grand juries in several states.

J. Harry Covington, chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, made a personal report to President Wilson this afternoon regarding the labor situation, and more especially the activities of I. W. W. leaders and agitators in the west. Justice Covington's investigation is understood to have been independent of the department of justice.

Watch All War Foes.

While a decision has been reached to adopt a stern policy in handling the I. W. W. situation, this is true also of all other branches of anti-war and sedition activity. All suspect organizations are being kept under the closest surveillance. Any day another bomb may explode. Whether it will affect the foreign language newspapers, Socialist newspapers, and magazines, or alleged peace societies, remains to be disclosed.

The national committee of patriotic and defense societies located here have sent a message to Gov. Lowden of Illinois, in behalf of the forty organizations represented in the committees.

Congratulate Lowden.

"The officers of the national committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, in behalf of the forty national organizations, send their hearty congratulations upon your vigorous and patriotic action in connection with the recent activities of the so-called people's council in Illinois," the message says. "At this time of crisis, when the desire of every citizen should be to aid the government in carrying through to successful conclusion the struggle for humanity and justice, we heartily commend you.

Answer to Facists.

"The convention's answer to the pacifists."

The so-called People's council and other organizations allied with it, professing to speak in the name of the workers of the nation, were scored. An ringing resolution, looked upon by many here as the unofficial answer of President Wilson to the anti-war forces, the convention declared the president had stated the war issues clearly and that these issues represent the ideals of democracy and internationalism."

French and Italian

soft hats, many kinds and styles, priced \$5 and up.

Other Hats

in soft and derby styles for every occasion, at \$3 to \$12.

Beachey & Lawlor

Clothers—Hatters—Furnishers

DEARBORN AND MONROE STREETS

UNION LABOR OPENS WAR ON PRO-GERMANS

Loyalty Convention Votes to Give Wilson Its Full Support.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 6.—[Special.]

Organized labor leaders, Socialists, radicals—the men and women who make up the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy—determined today to stand squarely and firmly behind President Wilson and the United States government in the prosecution of the war.

An appeal to organized labor to form an alliance in every city and hamlet, stamp out pro-German loyalty was adopted unanimously by the convention.

The pacifists, including the people's council, which pretended to represent the workers of the nation, were scored.

An ringing resolution passed by many here as the unofficial answer of President Wilson to the anti-war forces, the convention declared the president had stated the war issues clearly and that these issues represent the ideals of democracy and internationalism."

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DEARBORN AND MONROE STREETS

IRON CROSSES?

Mayor Thompson and Three Senators—Not the Germans

—Captured Riga, Loyalty Convention Told.

the Russian people as meaning that the United States does not want to fight.

"At Petrograd there is a place called the Field of Mars, where working gather every day to discuss the countless problems confronting their new born democracy. Every day there circulate among these crowds suspicious looking characters, who say:

"We are Americans. We say the truth when we tell you that the United States intends to abandon you in this war. The United States went into war for the profit of the munition makers and capitalists that control that country. They need the United States to go to war so as to get the contracts. Now they have those contracts and they will soon declare peace, and you will be abandoned. Why don't you make peace now on the best terms you can get?"

"An then, fellow Americans, these persons pull from their pockets copies of the speeches of the pacifist representatives and senators of the United States and offer convincing argument of what they say.

"That is why I say the Russian army doesn't fight, and the minds of the Russian people are clouded as to the issues before them.

"Men have been expelled from the United States senate for crimes which are nothing in comparison to those being committed there now. But you have the remedy in your own hands. Demand of the senate: 'You have rights among you. Exercise your right and expel them.'

"You don't have to stand for La Follette, and Stone, and Grenna—the kaiser's iron cross brigade."

ways stood and which are fundamental to us.

"We rejoice at the fact that we are thus solemnly committed to the principle of the complete autonomy and independence of nations. Only upon the basis of this generous nationalism can anything like a great and worthy internationalism be attained."

Uncertain Answer of U. S.?

The resolution on the war aims of the United States was submitted after a lengthy session of the resolutions committee. It was read by John Sparge, former member of the executive committee of the People's council, who argued it most immediately amid applause.

It pointed to the German plan, referred to by President Wilson, to throw a broad belt of military power across the center of Europe and beyond the Mediterranean into the heart of Asia, and continued:

"The only chance left to the masters of Germany of retaining the advantages gained, and of perpetuating the American aim, the object which must be attained by any peace to which the United States can agree. We refer to the war message of April 2, 1917, the note to Russia of May 26, and the reply to his holiness the pope, dated Aug. 27, 1917.

Cite the War Aims.

"The war objects stated by the president in these historic documents were as follows:

"1. Recognition of the rights and liberties of small nations.

"2. Recognition of the principle that government derives its just power from the consent of the governed.

"3. Reparations for wrong done and the erection of adequate safeguards to prevent their being committed again.

"4. Independence except as compensation.

"5. No people to be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live.

"6. No territory to change hands except for the purpose of securing such wherewithal a fair chance of life and liberty.

"7. No readjustments of power except as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and to remove the causes which led to the war."

Pointing to the government's fairness to labor, the "war organization" appealed that an agreement be reached between representatives of the American labor forces and the secretary of war, that union wages, hours and conditions shall obtain throughout all construction work for army or navy purposes.

"Immediate action is vital," the appeal continues, urging prompt organization of local and state branches of the movement. "Funds are needed for the work and we urge that contributions be made immediately for propaganda and organization purposes."

Brussels Greets Kaiser with Signs of Mourning

LONDON, Sept. 6.—It is related by the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company that when Emperor William visited Brussels last week on his way to the Flanders front, the populace refused to comply with a request of the authorities to display flags. Instead they remained indoors and drew the window blinds, on which they inscribed: "Closed for national mourning."

Chamou Field, Rantoul, Ill., Sept. 6.—Sergt. Weedon of the Tenth and Sergt. Taranto of the Twelfth regiments, who were seriously injured late Wednesday afternoon when the machine piloted by the former fell nearly 1,000 feet, landing in a farm yard two miles north of Rantoul. The machine was entirely demolished. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it is supposed to have resulted from an air pocket. Both men were brought to the field hospital.

Sale Ends Tomorrow

You're not going to stand idly by and let this extraordinary opportunity get away from you. The issue is clear cut. If you buy your fall shoes today or tomorrow you'll make a big saving. If you wait you'll have to pay full prices.

You can get the last you always wear or a novelty style that will do well all fall, with our usual standard of quality to back it up. Shoes and oxfords marked down to

\$3.85—\$4.85
\$5.85—\$6.85

Main Floor



THE CHUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson
AS STARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

M'CUMBER SAYS PACIFISTS WORK TO HELP KAISER

Tells Senate Many Ways in Which War Can Be Lost.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]

Senator McCumber of North Dakota today assailed the ultra-pacifist group in a speech before the senate telling what he would do if he desired to play into the hands of the kaiser and make the war as unpopular as possible in the United States.

Although he did not mention Senator La Follette by name

"ROCKFORD—ALL OUT—CHANGE CARS FOR BERLIN!"

Part of the Chicago Contingent of the New National Army Arriving at Camp Grant. They're There for a Breathing Spell, and After a While They're Going Some More.



CAMP GRANT'S WHEELS BEGIN TO GRIND OUT ARMY

LOOK OUT, KAISER, "BACK OF YARDS" BOYS GO IN CAMP

Hardy Lot Shout 'Show Us Battle Ground' as They Depart.

909 Selected Men Start Drill with Will to Win.

BY PARKE BROWN.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Camp Grant is under way. As one of the sixteen big factories from which Uncle Sam expects to produce a half million "Hun Hunters," it began today the work of making soldiers out of the raw material selected as the fighting force of the nation.

Between the long rows of immense, unpainted barracks the cogs of the machine began grinding. One saw little groups of shirt-sleeved men taking orders from khaki uniformed graduates of Rockford.

"More snap, one two, one two, one two," called out a young lieutenant who, with his command of eight men, was marching across the rough ground.

How to Salute.

"I'll take you salute," a captain was telling a large squad, "do it with lots of zip. Stand on your shoulders back and head up. Look your officer straight in the eye with your lips firm. Show your pride in being a soldier of the United States."

Approximately 525 more men, including 300 from Chicago, came into camp during the day. Like yesterday's arrivals, they were met by commissioned officers.

"I want to welcome you to Camp Grant," one officer was heard saying.

"There are no bands out and only the official colors are flying. You are now in government grounds now and it matters what any one has said to you about it. You are members of the United States army right now. I want you to remember that."

"I'll take you now to your barracks, where you will be issued your mess kit, your eating equipment and a bed, and given your cot. There's nothing for you to worry about; you will be taken care of in every way.

Learn who your officers are and do not be afraid to ask them questions. We want to help you just as much as we can. Come to us if you are in trouble, if you are sick, or if you need anything else."

Results Are Prompt.

His dozen west siders were smiling at him already, showing the confidence he sought to instill. They jumped into line and went swinging off to their barracks with the first hint of military bearing.

No football team on the practice field ever was more eager to catch the coach's points than are these little squads scattered through the miles of camp streets. And the men in camp tonight are determined to win.

They didn't get their uniforms and other clothing ready, but they drilled in their shirt sleeves and were satisfied. But the clothing is here and as rapidly as the camp officials can handle it will be issued.

Strike Up the Band.

There were two announcements from headquarters that brought pleasure. One was that there had arrived during the night the Forty-Sixth Infantry band. Camp Grant now has two military musical organizations, as the First Illinois Infantry band has been here about a week.

The other announcement was that Lewis Omer, athletic director for Northwestern university, has been appointed director of athletics for the camp. He will be a civilian member of the staff of Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry.

A list of the names of the new national army men who go to Rockford today will be found on page 10.

With a devil-may-care attitude and shouting "Show us your battle ground," Chicago's "back of the yards" boys got away for Camp Grant at Rockford yesterday.

Not a one of them was downhearted and all seemed to have the saving grace of humor.

Nosy? The old Union depot never had a nosier crowd under its sheds. They made the old place rattle with their yells, singing and cheers, and some of the things they said about the kaiser.

They had a band. It was composed of four musicians and four musical instruments—an accordion, a guitar, a bass saxophone, and a banjo.

"Loc Out, Wilhelms!"

The most popular tune was the "Good-bye, Broadway; Hello, France," and the whole crowd joined in singing as the train moved out.

Before getting squared away in the train several of the boys got yellow and white chalk and proceeded to write up the sides of the coaches.

Across one-half of the rear coach was scrawled:

"The Spaghetti Special."

Another legend was:

"Look out, Wilhelms," and signed "District #3."

"Berlin or Bust" was written everywhere on the coaches.

The train started one hucky lad poked a towed head out the window and shouted to the newspaper men:

"Take care of Thompson while we're gone. If he's here when we get back we'll take care of him."

Many Nationalities Represented.

In the contingent were the boys from the first and last districts of Chicago—one and eighty-six. The first district men come from the First ward, or the downtown district, Ald. Keena's bailiwick.

John Barton Payne, chairman of this district board, took special care to see his boys were well taken care of in getting to the train. They met at the board's office in the First National Bank building and were given a hearty reception by Mr. Schaefer. The 276 boys who made up the contingent represented practically every nationality and every walk of life in Chicago.

The districts represented in the group were 1, 9, 27, 3, 40, 42, 46, 51, 52, 55, 67, 73, 79, 82.

Two changes were made in the personnel at the last minute. Eric Ohman, 7225 Evans avenue, was substituted for Edward R. Mallon in District 18, and William S. Daly, 1445 Greenleaf avenue, took the place of Thomas F. Kelly, 1445 Arthur avenue, whose brother was killed in an accident o'clock.

Third Contingent Off Today.

The third contingent will go away at 8:30 o'clock this morning over the Chi- cago and North Western line.

The train, in order to pick up some of the boys in the suburbs, will stop at Austin at 8:45; Oak Park, 8:50; Maywood, 9:01; arriving at Rockford at 11:45, and reaching the camp at 12:25 o'clock.

Patriotism to Rule in Lumbermen's Meetings

Patriotism will have part in all pro- grams and a movement for furthering the sale of Liberty loan bonds will be a feature of the conventions of lumber dealers associations this winter, according to plans arranged at a meeting of secretaries yesterday.



R. C. Barker of St. Joe, Ill., being directed to his new temporary home.

SAMMY MEETS "FLYING PIGS"; HE LIKES THEM

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Sept. 6.—Sammy, American soldiers training in France had their second demonstration today of artillery fire against the entire French regiment of famous "pigs" and learned something more of the vagaries and intricacies of rolling barges, annihilating bombardments, minnowers, and flying pigs. As a matter of fact the pigs made a far deeper impression on the troops than the delicate timing and placing of the perfect French curtain of fire.

Fired from mobile trench mortars at very low velocity, the flying porcine

came zooming through the air at a most unkind gait and pace, exploding in or near the practice trenches with terrific roar.

The soldiers liked the shells because

they could see them coming and wait

for the big blowup. The trim, true

shells from the French .75 guns slipped

by so noiselessly overhead without being

seen that the troops rather than inclin-

gated to underestimate their effectiveness until the large curtain was fully

built and maintained across a space of

nearly a thousand yards.

HONORS

Seventeen More Fort Sheridan Officers' Training Camp Graduates Have Been Given Special Details at Camp Lewis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—[Special.]

ROCKFORD, Ill., Camp Grant,

Sept. 6—Seventeen more

graduates of the Fort Sheri-

dan officers' training camp to-

day were honored with details in a distant part of the country. They

were selected as physical and bay-

onet instructors for the national army

division at American Lake, Wash.

where they will specialize in the work

taught them while they were mem-

bers of the squads that received in-

struction from Maj. Herman J. Koch-

of West Point.

In the list are the following Chal-

lungs:

CAPTAINS:

E. H. Plummer, Walter E. Yank,

R. G. Evans, Wm. C. Scherwt,

Edwin R. Callahan, R. G. Hender-

FIRST LIEUTENANTS:

Philip Sampson, Jas. R. McLaughlin,

S. Ashley Guthrie, Mansfield E. Ware,

SECOND LIEUTENANTS:

Elroy C. Johnson, John H. Buckley,

Howard W. Miller, Grever Buckley,

Thomas J. O'Brien, John N. Lee,

Josiah Briggs.

REV. MR. BLOSSOM BLOOMS INTO JAIL AS A BLACK SHEEP

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 6.—[Special.]

THE Rev. Walter G. Blossom, rector of the fashionable St. Stephen's Episcopal church here and formerly assistant at St. James' church, Chicago, and St. Augustine's, Wilmette, was locked up here today on a charge of misconduct with Mrs. Ethel M. Alderman, wife of Roland A. Alderman, a member of Blossom's congregation. Alderman is suing for divorce, and it is said both he and his wife tried to protect Blossom in the filing of the action.

"I waited the usual twenty days ex-

pecting there would be a denial from the wife," said District Attorney Zabel today. "When none came I sent for Alderman and his wife, and both ad-

mitted Blossom was the 'man in the case.' When I confronted Blossom with the evidence he readily confessed."

Blossom is said to have admitted he

had been a frequent visitor at Alder-

man's home, and that he usually wen-

there with a supply of beer and whisky

during the absence of Alderman.

Reconnaissance, topography, the rela-

tionship to artillery fire, map-

making are also to be taken up.

Col. Reilly's command has the advan-

tage over others in that the officers

are shown the country and taught the op-

eration of the rolling batteries behind

which infantrymen advance to an attack.

Aerial Work Planned.

Several commissioned officers of Rei-

lly's command will be selected soon as

observers of artillery fire. They will

learn how to direct the fire of the bat-

taries from balloons and from aero-

planes.

Reconnaissance, topography, the rela-

tionship to artillery fire, map-

making are also to be taken up.

Col. Reilly's command has the advan-

tage over others in that the officers

are shown the country and taught the op-

eration of the rolling batteries behind

which infantrymen advance to an attack.

Tonight Reilly's bucks, as they call

themselves, are forming an intimate ac-

quaintance with the "great white way"

in New York City. A liberal number of

pases were issued until reveille tomor-

row.

COL. H. J. REILLY'S REGIMENT WINS HIGH TRIBUTE

Men in Long Island Camp Settle to Intensive Training.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Camp Mills, Garden City, L. I., Sept. 6.—[Special.]

"I am pleased beyond measure to see such a fine lot of officers. I am sure we will have a good division and an efficient one. I wish to renew my wishes for a 'rainbow division' and an efficient one," said Maj. Gen. A. Mann when Col. Henry J. Reilly and officers of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Field Artillery called today on Gen. Mann. Col. MacArthur, his chief of staff, and Capt. Coulter.

"The officers of Col. Reilly's command are of the finest, clean cut lot I have ever seen," said Brig. Gen. Charles P. Sumner, commanding the Sixty-seventh Brigade of field artillery of the Forty-second Infantry division encamped here.

"It is simply astonishing," Mr. Hop-

kin said.

"It is," Col. Ryan said, "but not so

KAISER TELLS 'NICKY' TO PASS 'BUCK' TO PEOPLE

More Secret Notes Bare
"Willy's" Advice on
Jap Peace.

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN.

(Copyright: 1917, by The New York Herald Company.)

STOCKHOLM, via Paris, Sept. 6.—Further to the secret correspondence between Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and Count Nicholas of Russia, found in the czar's archives after he was deposed, reveals the German emperor urging Nicholas to place full responsibility for war or peace consequences during the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations on the duma in order to save himself. Most of the telegrams were signed "Willy's" and "Nicky."

On July 28, 1905, the kaiser sent this telegram to Nicholas from Danzig:

"With the actual spirit prevailing in Russia, the whole responsibility for all disastrous consequences on your shoulders and all successes as the result of Count Witte's personal management. It would be excellent as a first task for these duma representatives, if you gave them the peace treaty after it is first formulated, to vote upon it, thus leaving the odium of decision to the country and thereby giving the Russian people a voice in the matter of their own prosperity. The outcome would be their work and therefore stop the mouths of the opposition."

Again Urges Duma Action.

On Aug. 20, 1905, the kaiser again telegraphed to the czar as follows:

"I grant that the Russian negotiations are going on satisfactorily, but that some points offer difficulty to settlement before you take final decision for peace or the continuation of the war. The latter will be of far-reaching consequences and will cost unlimited lives, blood, and money. I should fancy it an excellent procedure to submit the question to the great duma first."

"It represents the people of Russia, it would be the best way. If it should decide for peace, you are entirely powerless in the way to proceed. If the war is to continue, the decisions which are to be taken are so terribly earnest and the consequences so far reaching that it is quite impossible for any mortal sovereign to take the responsibility for them alone on his shoulders without the help of his people. May God be with you."

"Do not forget the line of advance, west, vis-a-vis the guards."

This telegram was signed "Willy's."

"France Left You in Lurch."

On Sept. 29, 1905, the kaiser again took up the German-Russian treaty question. In a telegram to the czar on that date he says:

"The working of the treaty as we are agreed to Ejorke, does not conflict with the Franco-Russian alliance, provided, of course, the latter is not aimed directly at my country. On the other hand, the obligations of Russia toward France can go on. France merits them through her behavior."

"Your ally notoriously left you in the lurch during the whole war, whereas Germany helped you in every way as far as it could without infringing the laws of neutrality. That puts Russia morally also under obligations to us."

Urge Caar to Make Peace.

"Do your utmost with the nation to conclude peace on the basis of the proposals made to your delegates at Washington, and if thus Russia itself thinks its honor unimpaired you can return your sword to the scabbard without the words of France's first:

"Tout est perdu pour l'honneur."

"Nobody in your army, in your country, in the rest of the world has the right to blame you for the act."

"If the duma thinks the proposals unacceptable, and the Japanese government refuses to treat on any other basis than again Russia, through the voice of the duma, invites you, its emperor, to continue the fight, thus taking full responsibility for consequences itself and sheltering you once and for all behind the world and before history in the future from the reproach that you sacrificed thousands of Russia's sons with out asking the country or even against their wishes. This is a grand personal action, a grand stimulus, and strengthens you as you will feel yourself, to fight to the bitter end, regardless of time, losses, and privations, which are inevitable."

British Flamed Surprise.

"Meanwhile the indiscretions of Mr. Delessac have shown the world that, though France is your ally, she nevertheless made an agreement with England when Germany was on the verge of peace and while Italy was doing the same for you and your country. Her ally, this is an experiment which she must not repeat and against repetition which I must expect you to guard me."

"I fully agree with you, but it won't be worth the time, labor or patience to

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS ON ALL BATTLE FRONTS

RUSSO-ROUMANIAN FRONT

RUSSIAN.
PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.—In the Riga region, north of the Livonian Aa, we continued our retreat northward, crossing the River Pskov. In the region of the Pskov road and the Livonian Aa our infantry retired to the region of Segevold and Ligat, which is twenty-five versts south of Venden.

Our troops operating in the region east of Riga are continuing to retire under the enemy pressure, reaching the approximate line of Klangenberg, Moresberg, Keiran, and Friedrichstadt.

There were fusillades elsewhere on the front.

AVIATION.

On Saturday and Sunday, our airmen successfully bombarded the railway station at Golob and depots in the region of the Kisei railway, dropping about 86 pounds of bombs. On Sunday, about 783 pounds of bombs were dropped on the villages of Sosnovka and Khuvynsk, south of Grimalov. In the region of Ylana, our artillery brought down an enemy airplane, the occupants of which were made prisoners.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Front of Prince Friedrich—Before the front of the eighth army the Russians are continuing their hasty retreat towards the north and the northeast. On the Drang the enemy has evacuated his strong positions as far as Friedrichstadt.

During our rapid advance the number of prisoners taken and the extent of the booty, which has not yet been completely ascertained, amount to 120 officers and more than 7,500 men, and 180 guns, 300 machine guns, armament of all kinds.

Army group of Archduke Joseph—In northwestern Moldavia there was lively artillery fighting temporarily, as well as engagements in the forest.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—A Roumanian thrust in the mountains northwest of Fokshan, near Muncel, failed. As a result of this our thrusters, prisoners were brought in.

ROMANIA.

JASSY, Sept. 4 [Delayed].—An enemy attempt to break through the Roumanian front between Varnitsa and Monastir was repulsed after fierce fighting.

ITALIAN FRONT

ITALIAN.

ROME, Sept. 6.—The struggle continues northeast of Goritz. Yesterday we captured twenty-six officers and more than 500 men.

On the Canso repeated attacks by the enemy south of the Brzostowica were broken up by our firm resistance and counter attack. Made about 200 prisoners.

ENEMY batteries and troops in the Bassa valley at Tolmino, to the east of the Chiavonato valley, in the Volszica region and on the reverse of the Hermada were very effectively bombarded by our aviators.

The Trentino front parties of our Arditi destroyed one of the enemy's advanced posts near Badia-Chiesa and emplacements in the Zures region, east of Lake Gardau.

FRENCH FRONT

FRENCH.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—There was violent artillery fighting in the region of Alme. On the front north of the Alme two German attacks on near Bassa, south of the Comte forest, the other east of the Laffaux mill, were repulsed. South of Bovente we carried out an action which entanglements owing to our defensive fire and in hand to hand fighting.

At Verdun the intense artillery duel continues, especially on the eastern bank of the Meuse. Thus far there has been no infantry activity.

AVIATION.

Tuesday night our airmen attacked London, Southend, and Margate. The



—The German eighth army has pushed along the Pskov road and has reached Klangenberg. The Russians are continuing their flight north of the River Aa in Livonia.

—The Russians farther to the south have withdrawn their whole line toward the east as far south as Friedrichstadt.

Artillery, which developed a particularly violent fight in the sector between the Main de Massiges and the Butte du Meunier. We repelled vigorously against the German first lines and prevented an attack by the enemy.

On both banks of the Meuse (Verdun) the artillery was active. A German reconnoitering party which attempted to approach our lines at Vaux-les-Palameix was dispersed by our fire. In Lorraine, near Licy, we repelled a surprise attack.

—AVIATION.

Several bombs were thrown on Douai. Last night our airmen and airships last night bombarded the aviation ground at Chaliers, the railway station at Marville, and numerous enemy encampments.

NIGHT STATEMENT.

There was reciprocal artillery activity in the Champagne, in the region of Souain, Tuhure, and Mont Haut. As well as on both banks of the Meuse (Verdun sector).

—GERMAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht. In Flanders the activity of our own and the enemy artillery continued strong, especially between the Southstuhl wood and the Ypres-Comines canal.

After nightfall the British twice attempted our lines with strong forces between the road leading from Ypres to Poelkapelle and Zonnebeke. Both attacks broke down with heavy losses and without result under our fire and in hand to hand fighting.

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—AVIATION.

Tuesday night our airmen attacked London, Southend, and Margate. The

indirect effect of our bombs dropped was observed. One of our airplanes has not returned.

Fourteen enemy airmen and one captive balloon were shot down yesterday on the continent.

—GERMAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—On the front of the Vardar, the British attacked and repelled. One of them, organized by several companies, left in the hands of the British troops a number of prisoners, including one officer. Quite spirited artillery fighting took place on both sides of the Vardar, particularly on the left bank of the river, where the British aviators fiercely bombarded the enemy works.

—GERMAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—German reconnoitering enterprises west of Lake Prespa and other enterprises by the Bulgarians east of Lake Doiran were successful.

—TURKISH FRONT.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 6.—There were fusillades and scouting operations.

—SUPPLEMENTARY.

GERMAN.

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—On Thursday morning our troops advanced to Lake Ghent, five on large fields at Malo, and four on small fields. The British had repelled. The attack was repelled.

In the east Russian rear guards

near Newkallen and southwest of Nicau, seventy kilometers (43.5 miles) east of Riga, have been defeated by our cavalry.

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TEUTONIC REPLY TO POPE'S PLEA DUE IN FEW DAYS

Will Ask Durable Peace
with No Gains, Berlin
Paper Announces.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The reply of the central powers to Pope Benedict's peace note will be dispatched in two or three days, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today. Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has arrived in Berlin to engage in discussions over the reply, the dispatch adds.

Germany will tell Pope Benedict the German people want no gain from the war, but only a durable peace guaranteed by international arbitration according to an authoritative forecast published today by Vorwärts of Berlin.

The Socialist organ added that Germany will hold, if her enemies refuse this sort of a peace, that the fall of Big "is not to be the last success of German arms."

No Compromise on Alsace.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—France will not compromise on the question of recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, Premier Ribot declared today in an address delivered in connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne. He said France would not consent to diplomatic discussion as to whether the provinces should be restored.

The premier paid a tribute to the soldiers who fell on the Marne and to the general who led France's armies to victory. He then referred to the French aims in the war.

"France's pretensions only for the recovery of its own, to regain possession of its provinces, wrenched from it by the odious abuse of force," he said. "Let no one ask France to compromise upon that question. The nation could not do it without betraying the cause of justice. What a preface would be given to the peace which it is sought to found upon the rights of peoples if the injustice consummated half a century ago should be consecrated anew."

Demands Damage Be Repaired.

"The restoration of Alsace and Lorraine is not one of those questions that may be given over to discussion by diplomats. It is the very condition of the establishment of the rights of nations which ought to guarantee peace in the future against fresh violence."

The premier added that France, in demanding reparation for devastation which it had been made deliberately to suffer, would still be within the rules of chivalry of justice.

"France does not ask that the aggressor be fined," he said, "but only that the aggressor be obliged to repair the damage he has done."

Quarrel Over Wording?

ROME, Sept. 6.—Promises by which Germany induced Turkey and Bulgaria to come into the war are proving a stumbling block to the phrasing of the central powers' reply to Pope Benedict's peace note, according to word received here today.

Complete agreement on all of the pope's suggestions has not yet been obtained by Teutonic statesmen, it was said.

A dispatch from Lugano, Switzerland, to the Vomische Zeitung of Berlin says that it has been learned from a clerical source that the report that Pope Benedict is preparing a second peace note is correct.

Will Protest Pope's Proposal.

NICE, France, Sept. 6.—Nikola Pachitch, the Serbian premier and minister of foreign affairs, who is stopping here, will soon issue a protest against the pope's peace proposal, according to the Eclaireur de Nice. The protest will be based on the fact that the pope's note failed to mention Serbia, the paper says.

Socialist Meeting Up in Air.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6.—Plans for the Socialist conference at Zimmerwald, Switzerland, to be held ten days after the present conference here, have been abandoned because the government demands the delegates who come have must through trouble in obtaining passports. Some representatives from Russia are here, and other foreigners, mostly Germans, are expected to arrive within the next few days to settle definitely whether the conference will be held without complete representations or be abandoned.

LOCAL MEN DRILL
AT SPRINGFIELD

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Members of the Eleventh infantry from Chicago, after their first drilling in military tactics at Camp Lincoln, the company they were drilled in the parades ground on battalion and regimental formation. Col. James Stuart, commanding officer at Camp Lincoln, was much pleased with the showing of the men.

When they arrived in this city the men did not have uniforms, but tonight over one-half of the regiment had donned the khaki suits. The remaining members will receive uniforms tomorrow.

COMPANY C OF THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

When will the end come? It can only come when the world has been freed from the curse of war.

When he sees that his son has caused and regretted, when he is ashamed. The damage must not be merely one on paper, one in the laws of his country, but one in his mind. Some favorable signs are already visible in incipient confessions.

A German general stated the other day, we are told, that the story of the French preparing to invade Belgium was a pure invention and that, to our great damage, we had, in fact, mobilized towards the regular frontier. Only, three days ago we had from the lips of the new German secretary of state the declaration that "a policy based on might alone and not on right is doomed to failure from the beginning."

Favorable Signs Visible.

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declaration that "a policy based on

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U. S. A. Paymaster Found
Dead; Slashed Own Throat

Portland, Ore., Sept. 6.—Capt. E. G. Krook, army paymaster, attached to the quartermaster's corps here, was found dead in his bathroom last night. Afterward those who were without homes to which they could go found lodgings in the Y. M. C. A. hotel.

FORTRESS DEPT.

Adams St.

for The Tribune.

BREAKING HOME TIES

Scenes at Chicago Avenue and the Lake with the Second Illinois Artillery Preparing for Its Move to the Houston Training Camp.



Foreman's Men and Engineers First to Leave for Houston

The Second artillery has spent its last night in Streeterville until the kaiser is locked.

Orders were received yesterday to continue the business of breaking up camp and loading equipment for the trip to the southern camp, and the time set for departure to Houston was late this afternoon.

Col. Milton J. Foreman's boys yesterday was a busy day, and last night was a busier night. In addition to getting the last of the equipment aboard train, there were farewells to be said to hundreds of mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters, and sweethearts.

This morning the only thing left on the camp ground was row after row of "pup" tents.

Guardsmen Shiver.

A raw east wind of the lake started shivering all the guardsmen without blankets, and all the visitors without summer furs. Early in the afternoon the wall tent was struck down, and the guardsmen were stripped clean, and they spent the night in a shelter building across Chicago avenue. The pup tents, which had room for two men, and blankets, formed the only protection for the enlisted men from the chilly wind and the hard ground.

The adjutant's tent was the last to go down. When it had been loaded in the supply wagon a bonfire was kindled where it stood and the men were ready to come together and say, "Let us be friends, and caused them to wear their word or visitors crowded about it.

Colonel on the Job.

Col. Foreman was very much on the border in 1916 when he was a stickler for leaving a camp stricken clean of trash. Attention to this detail and hurrying along the loading took him from one end of the camp to the other.

BY MARSHAL JOFFRE.

"As in the great days of Lafayette the United States and France have once more joined together heart and soul in the defense of justice and liberty and the two sister republics are combining their efforts for the triumph of a common cause."

"Today the entire American nation rises with an irresistible might against the German oppression. The lofty ideals in defense of which French blood flowed in America demand new sacrifices, this time on the soil of France.

"As at Yorktown, victory will crown our efforts and the brotherly spirit which united the companions in arms of Lafayette with their American allies will assure through the triumph of our united armies the independence of France.

FIELD RATIONS TODAY.

The hot meal the men will get until they are aboard train was served to the men at mess last night before the cars were loaded. Field rations to be carried will serve for the morning and noon messes.

Moving is becoming second nature for the regiment. Sixty per cent of the men are veterans of the border campaign, and field rations and pup tents are no new experience. Satisfaction at the prospect

of beginning the long roundabout journey to France was in the atmosphere yesterday and last night.

The boys are glad to get away from here and after they get to Texas they'll be glad to get away from there and go somewhere else. Wherever they are, they want to keep on the go.

The tattoo was the signal for final farewells at the camp. Time sounded until midnight, giving the men who wished to leave camp an extra hour.

The regiment will travel in three sections. The first will be in charge of Capt. F. R. Schwengel, the second in charge of Maj. Walter J. Fisher, and the third in charge of Lieut. Col. Wallace H. Whigan. There are 1,290 men and forty-seven officers in the regiment, and they are taking 150 horses with them.

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READY AND WAITING.

Other regiments and units in the city which were included in the order to be prepared to move south at short notice are ready and waiting the order to entrain.

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COLONEL ON GOOD-BY VISITS.

The men were ready to leave the camp.

He set out to get more help. His prey were the men talking to young women.

"Here's a willing recruit," he said.

"How he broke up more than one final visit."

ARMY BLANKETS.

The men were only too willing to share them with their visitors, and dark corners of the camp and empty packing boxes were in demand.

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The tattoo was the signal for final farewells at the camp. Time sounded until midnight, giving the men who wished to leave camp an extra hour.

READY AND WAITING.

Other regiments and units in the city which were included in the order to be prepared to move south at short notice are ready and waiting the order to entrain.

Colonel on the Job.

Col. Foreman was very much on the border in 1916 when he was a stickler for leaving a camp stricken clean of trash. Attention to this detail and hurrying along the loading took him from one end of the camp to the other.

COLONEL ON GOOD-BY VISITS.

The men were ready to leave the camp.

He set out to get more help. His prey were the men talking to young women.

"Here's a willing recruit," he said.

"How he broke up more than one final visit."

ARMY BLANKETS.

The men were only too willing to share them with their visitors, and dark corners of the camp and empty packing boxes were in demand.

FIELD RATIONS TODAY.

The hot meal the men will get until they are aboard train was served to the men at mess last night before the cars were loaded. Field rations to be carried will serve for the morning and noon messes.

Moving is becoming second nature for the regiment. Sixty per cent of the men are veterans of the border campaign, and field rations and pup tents are no new experience. Satisfaction at the prospect

of beginning the long roundabout journey to France was in the atmosphere yesterday and last night.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1903, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

All unprinted articles, manuscripts, letters, and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly renounces any liability or responsibility for their safe custody or return.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

OUR QUARREL WITH AUTOCRACY.

Senator Owen has recently brought to the attention of congress some early nineteenth century history in the form of the secret treaty of Verona (Nov. 22, 1822), which has a very definite bearing on present day events.

It should be said, by way of preface, that this remarkable document was signed by the four military autocracies then existing in Europe—Prussia, Austria, France, and Russia—the nations comprising the holy alliance. It reverberated into America, the promulgation of the Monroe doctrine being our answer to the great conspiracy hatched at Verona.

Machiavelli himself never surpassed the Verona treaty in the revelation of the unscrupulous methods and purposes of autocracy. This illuminating document is commended to those who still think representative governments have no quarrel with autocracy as such, and it should be of special interest because contemporary Prussianism is not very different from Prussianism of that day, Kaiser Wilhelm II. It may be noted, is a direct descendant of Frederick William, then king of Prussia.

We quote the first three articles:

1. The high contracting powers being convinced that the system of representative government is equally incompatible with the monarchical principles as the maximum of the sovereignty of the people with the divine right, engage mutually, in the most solemn manner, to use all their efforts to put an end to the system of representative governments, in whatever country it may exist in Europe, and to prevent its being introduced in those countries where it is not yet known.

2. As it cannot be doubted that the liberty of the press is the most powerful means used by the pretended supporters of the rights of nations, to the detriment of those of princes, the high contracting parties promise reciprocally to adopt all proper measures to suppress it, not only in their own states but also in the rest of Europe.

3. Convinced that the principles of religion contribute most powerfully to keep nations in the state of passive obedience which they owe to their princes, the high contracting parties declare it to be their intention to sustain in their respective states those measures which the clergy may adopt with the aim of ameliorating their own interests, so intimately connected with the preservation of the authority of the princes; and the contracting powers join in offering their thanks to the pope for what he has already done for them, and solicit his constant cooperation in their views of holding the nations in submission.

Under this treaty these military autocracies sought to subdue the revolting colonies of Spain and Portugal in South America with the probable object of proceeding next against the United States. But Great Britain interfered, and President Monroe issued his famous message declaring that any such effort would be regarded as an unfriendly act.

President's Wilson challenge to the German people to reform their government, therefore, has its roots in the age long struggle of democracy to maintain itself against monarchical aggression. If we were undertaking this reforming business purely as a missionary venture it would be a different matter. But we are engaged in no visionary effort of that kind; it is a struggle for self-protection.

THE INSURANCE BILL.

Julian W. Mack, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, informs THE TRIBUNE that the insurance bill for soldiers provides for monthly payments at the rate of \$50 or \$60 in the case of a \$10,000 policy. We believe this provision removes every objection to the insurance plan of taking care of the families of American soldiers. Judge Mack, who is the author of the bill, does not favor the proposed reduction of the maximum amount to \$5,000, as reported by the house committee. We think his objection is valid; unless an adequate insurance program is adopted the country is likely to undergo several generations of pension scandals—and we have already had sufficient experience with scandals of this kind.

THE DISEASE WORSE THAN ITS REMEDY.

Personal notoriety is all that the members of "the People's council" can expect to achieve. Their successful efforts in this direction may prove to be not without a balm. If the aid and comfort voluntarily given them by William Hale Thompson serve to crystallize public understanding of the disgrace and menace of his occupancy of the mayor's chair, the members of "the People's council" should be publicly thanked.

HORSES FOR WAR.

Cavalry has mainly vanished from modern war fare, lorries supply horse drawn trucks, heavy guns go by rail, dispatch riders use motorcycles, scouts use airplanes, ambulances use gasoline, and yet America has sent nearly 1,000,000 horses to the war zone during the last thirty-four months, and in addition more than a quarter of a million mules. That the United States should be applied to for horses is not remarkable; we have a fifth of the world's 100,000,000; only Russia has more; but Americans keep asking, naturally enough, why mechanized warfare requires such quantities of horseflesh. Light artillery explains. Field guns are still drawn by horses, and each gun must have at least six. Some have eight horses apiece. And this is an enormous extent a war of light artillery.

We have our own problem now. How to provide horses for the American expeditionary force. How to provide them in sufficient numbers and of the right quality. Before the war each of the allied countries had about 3,000,000, but they had 300,000 nags for every good nag in America—good, that is, according to army standards. Bush-Brown, the American sculptor of equestrian statues, has looked into the matter with commendable thoroughness and concludes that a selective draft may be necessary. "Take the very best horses that are to be found," he writes; "they are none too good to save the lives of our sons."

who have been commandeered to go to the front." But there is a further point. Preparedness—and America will go in for preparedness as a permanent thing after this war—involves maintaining a permanent supply of good army nags. They cannot be ordered up in a hurry. They must be bred for the purpose, and systematically, and under government oversight and control.

GERMANISM IN AMERICA.

The federal authorities have at last determined to deal vigorously with the German language press, and we trust that their orders are broad enough to provide for an investigation of "Das Jahrbuch der Deutschen" in Chicago and "Das Jahr 1916." It glorifies everything German, slanders our allies, and is contemptuous of Yankees. It tones and spirit it is a German language newspaper between covers.

There is abundant evidence that such papers wield an enormous and thoroughly vicious influence over Americans of German birth or descent, but now and then it appears that they have over-shot the mark. An occasional "German" American can protest. Except that protest is dangerous, more would.

Since the publication of "Why the Immigrant Remains an Alien," innumerable letters have poured in upon its author, Admiral C. F. Goodrich, and by far the most significant is one from a German Lutheran pastor, who calls for the suppression of the German language newspapers in America during the war.

"No other nation would tolerate them," says he. "It is not enough to censor them. They would laugh at censorship. You cannot censor the right spirit into a publication. It would also be difficult to find censors who are willing and able to do this work conscientiously. A casual reader of the German papers may find little to object to, while a person who can read between the lines will be prompted to tear the miserable sheet into pieces."

This German Lutheran pastor regards the German press as "the greatest single menace to true Americanism existing." Says he: "The German papers are not printed for the benefit of America, but for the benefit of Germany. They have championed Germany's cause with the greatest fanaticism. The man connected with these papers are sometimes unnaturalized Germans. Do you think that our government ought to allow open enemies of America to publish their seditious ideas openly in their newspapers? There were things expressed in these papers which would not be tolerated if any man dared to utter them on the farm."

The most damaging paragraph in the German Lutheran pastor's attack, as we look at it, is the following: "In Germany not all papers are agreed with everything the government may do, but these German papers in America are always in full and hearty accord with the kaiser and his ministrions. Thus the German-American press is really more German than many papers in Germany. Some of the German editors in Germany who dared to give America some little credit and justice have been savagely attacked by the German press of America. The German-American press seems to be the representative of the Junkers. Perhaps it receives a subsidy directly from Berlin."

Thanks for this last. We might have hesitated to say it ourselves, but the guess is a shrewd one, and coming from a German-American, as it does, may furnish a tip to the secret service—not with out result.

CRIMINALS AT LARGE.

Three more prisoners are reported to have escaped from the Joliet prison "honor" farm, making a total of nine who have got away within a month. Each of the three men is said to have been serving a sentence for murder. The facts hardly require any commentary. It is not very surprising that "crime waves" occur in the community when convicted murderers obtain their freedom with the facility that seems to be offered at Joliet. The least comprehensible thing about the whole affair is that murderers should, under any but the most exceptional circumstances, be assigned to honor camps.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA.

The unscrupulous propaganda for enemy votes naturally eschews all allegiance to truth or conscience. It is designed to appeal to the unthinking and it is formulated to convince those who are prone to subscribe to anything that appears in large print.

One of the favorite enemy doctrines is that the United States will be open to invasion, if not destruction, if we send our troops to France. It seems to have a kind of superficial verity, and it has aroused considerable popular apprehension for that reason.

It is hardly necessary to refute this particular bit of misinformation. A moment's thought will persuade any one that the United States is developing the greatest military machine the country ever had. No, matter how many units we send abroad, we shall still have more soldiers in training than our ideas of national defense ever conceived as necessary.

This kind of thing is just a sample of the methods and results of kaiseristic propaganda in the United States. We shall have to be on our guard against all varieties of distortion of fact. We must not allow ourselves to be deluded by palpable falsehoods.

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REAL VALUE.

The pay of American soldiers has been increased to \$30 a month, so when the baseball players are drafted some of them will get what they are worth.

Pittsburgh Times-Gazette.

FRANCE'S NECESSITY THE STANDARD.

(From Collier's.)

The sincere hope of every American who believes that this country went into the war from the humane motives described by the president in his address to congress must be that when beaten Germany appeals for a conference we will not be persuaded by any consideration into pressing upon our allies terms which will endanger their future peace and well-being. The people of this country have not formulated their wishes in regard to the future in Europe, and they do well to leave the matter to the good sense and chivalry of the nations that have long lived under the menace of the German invader.

The people of France know what to expect of a Germany able to renew its vigor and reconstruct its instruments of conquest. They have been brought face to face with the monstrous conception which Germany calls military necessity. They want no more of it. Let them determine the means by which Germany can be prevented from again bringing down this horror upon the head of her neighbors.

The civil necessity of France should be the measure of the punishment of Germany for the crimes of which she has been guilty under the name of military necessity.

THE WAY TO "ENLIGHTEN THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

Link them to a frazzle. Enlightenment will then arrive.

BOOM! BOOM!

The Union forever! Hurrah, boys, hurrah!

Down with Bill Thompson, and up with the star!

While we rally around the Goos boys,

With Loud-din once again,

Shouting the battle cry of freedom. G. C. R.

FOR THE STAMP WINDOW OF THE IMMORTALS' POSTOFFICE.

A. R. A. nominates Ida Lichard of Tamico, Ill.

Famous Crossers.

Sir: Washington may have crossed the Delaware, but Big Bill has double-crossed the whole country.

B. L. T.

BOY, call up anybody and ask whether he will consent to run for mayor!

KANKAKEE wouldn't have him.

TRY Dunnigan.

B. L. T.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO

Motto: How to the Line, Let the quips fall where they may.

"HE WHO ASCENDS TO MOUNTAIN-TOPS."

One summer morn in '12 I made the Pillar,

An inch above the sky, of B. L. T.

"He used it," said a fellow, "for a killer;

When you can hit the top then talk to me."

I there and then resolved to storm the peak.

The timberline I gained with little fuss.

The glaciars baffled me for many a week.

"You'll never make it," muttered Gloomy Gus.

I tripped and stumbled, for the trail was hard;

The snowy crown seemed higher than the moon.

I'd gain a foot, then downward slide a yard.

A year rolled round and brought another June.

One cloudless morn my feet the summit pressed;

I chiselled "Andy" on the gleaming snow.

'O'er Gloomy's grove the lemon blossoms blow.

C. W. A.

THE question most frequently asked is, "Why haven't they suppressed the mayor and his crowd?" The answer may be that in this crookedest of possible worlds everybody has something on everybody else.

THE Riga front is reported broken on a width of sixty yards. But "the verst is not, so long as we can say 'This is the verst.'

It sounds terrible in Flanders.

Sir: Many parents of rookies are inquisitive regarding the character of the Hay oath. As the name would imply, it is rustic by nature and pronounced "go-lurn."

L. H.

"HAY HAS BEEN TREASURER TO THE PRESIDENT AND TO SEEK TO WEAKEN THE KAISER!"—Irwin St. John Tucker.

Move on!

NOT KNOCKING THE KISSEL CASE.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

A party of Glenview millionaires will leave shortly for the coast. Mr. Young Jr. and John W. Arnold, Mr. Young will make the trip in his \$10,000 motor. Mr. Arnold will travel in his \$5,750 motor. Henry Young will accompany them in his \$4,000 State William Fener may join the party in a Kissel car.

AS FOR THE PEOPLES' COUNCIL, Pres. Wilson returned word that was too busy to see any one from that organization. Better treatment than they deserve.

FRANKLY, WE DON'T KNOW.

Sir: As a fellow New Englander, I ask you and those we are in your voice—

anywhere near Chicago: Are there dear sweet fern anywhere near Chicago? Am I that dear sweet fern?

AN extra from New England uses the word "fern" in his letter to me. Mr. Arnold will travel in his \$5,750 motor. Henry Young will accompany them in his \$4,000 State William Fener may join the party in a Kissel car.

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EMPLOYERS ASK "OPEN SHOP" TO HELP WIN WAR

Urge Labor Leaders to
Join Plan to Let Every
Man in U. S. Work.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]
An appeal to trade unionists to endorse the "open shop" principle in industry for the period of the war, is made in recommendations made to the council of national defense by the advisory committee of the national industrial conference board representing manufacturers' associations.

While Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, was pledging the loyalty of unionism to the government at the meeting of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy at Minneapolis, the industrial conference board urged the defense council to call at the earliest convenient date a conference of representative national and international officers of American trade unions to join in a proposed "open shop" agreement.

For Continuous Production.

The proposed agreement, in substance, suggests:

That organized labor agree with organized capital that "the nonunion man is as necessary in the factory as he is in the army;" in other words, that labor agrees to the "open shop."

That employer and employee recognize and agree that for the period of the war "continuous, efficient production can alone equip and sustain our military forces."

That a federal board be created to adjust all disputes between labor and management in matters of war production for the government, government representatives to hold the deciding voice.

Backed by Big Associations.

The proposal is submitted on behalf of the following associations represented in the industrial conference:

American Cotton Manufacturers' association.

American Paper and Pulp association.

Electrical Manufacturers' club.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States.

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

National Association of Manufacturers.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce.

National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' association.

National Council for Industrial Defense.

National Erectors' association.

National Founders' association.

National Metal Trades' association.

Rubber Association of America, Inc.

United Typewriter and Franklin Clubs of America.

Must Halt Discrimination.

The committee in concluding its recommendations decided:

"We reiterate in conclusion the pressing necessity for recognizing one vital and primary principle. A government which cannot itself discriminate between its citizens cannot tolerate a condition which encourages private organization to compel such discrimination."

Politically and economically such a policy spells disaster. It destroys the responsibility of the government, which is vital to successful production and denied in our democracy the basic principles of individual liberty and opportunity, for which its citizens since the foundation of the republic have shied freely of their blood and for which today they are prepared to die on alien soil."

Fix Wages by Living Cost.

In order to make the proposed agreement practical and workable, the manufacturers propose:

"That applies to existing statutory regulations intended to promote safety and health, it shall be agreed that for the period of the war there shall be no suspension or modification of existing appropriations, except upon recommendation of the council of national defense after due investigation by its agencies, and when, in its judgment, required by the exigencies of war."

Applied to wages, demands shall be tested by the prevailing local standard at the establishment in effect at the beginning of the war with such modifications as may be found to be necessary to meet any demonstrated advance in the cost of living."

Applied to hours, the standard shall be those established by statute or prevailing in the establishment at the beginning of the war, subject to change only when in the opinion of the council of national defense it is necessary for the interests of the government.

"Applied to what are commonly known as 'open' or 'closed' shop conditions, it shall be understood and agreed that every employer entering the period of the war with a union shop shall not by a lockout or other means endeavor to alter such conditions for the duration of the war, nor shall any combination of workers undertake during the like period to 'close' an 'open' shop."

**Egan Finishes
10 Year Service
At Danish Post**

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 6.—Under unusual attention the American Legation in Copenhagen, Dr. Maurice Egan, today celebrated his ten years' jubilee as ambassador to the Danish court and now is the eldest of the foreign ministers here. The Danish press summary follows:

"Ten years is a very long time for a diplomat in the same place. Mr. Egan has just recovered from a severe illness and still remains in the hospital, but luckily he will soon be quite restored to health. Several times he has been offered greater posts, including ambassador to Vienna, but every time he refused the offer as he said he liked things as well in Denmark that he preferred to remain. That Egan is a real friend of Denmark is a fact whereof overwhelming proofs have been given. Both in protest and verse he sang Denmark's praises, and in lectures he has given in America during the holiday stays in his native country he never becomes tired of making Denmark's name known and honored."

E. W. B.

PRESIDENT LEADS DRAFTED ARMY

Mr. Wilson Marched at the Head of 1,400 Men Selected in District of Columbia for the New National Forces Now Mobilizing at Various Training Camps.



PHOTO BY CENTRAL NEWS PHOTO SERVICE

\$4,810,000,000 DEFICIENCY BILL NEW U. S. RECORD

Includes \$1,400,000
for Rock Island
Arsenal.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]
Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]
The house appropriations committee today submitted the largest appropriation bill in the history of the nation, totaling \$4,810,978,370.29. A short time after the bill was introduced, Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent to the house estimates for a destroyer program of \$225,000,000, to be added to the amount making its total \$4,805,978,370.29. Of this amount, the greater part is to be used in the conduct of the war.

Appropriations Asked.

The list of appropriations by department is as follows:

Executive, General, Com. \$ 16,405,65

State Department 4,000,000

Treasury Department 1,160,338,00

District of Columbia 165,189,00

War Department 3,447,115,758,00

Army 25,754,000

Naval 263,264,498,00

Feder. Service 4,375,500,000

Agricultural Department 420,000,00

Department of Commerce 205,000,000

Department of Labor 132,000,000

House of Representatives 145,644,00

Senate 26,000,000

Pan-American Union 3,000,000

Judgments and Claims 512,209,65

Treaty Appointments 5,775,000,000

Total Appropriations 1,025,000,000

Total in Bill 4,810,978,370.29

The bill contains appropriations and authorizations equaling almost four times the ordinary expenses of the United States in one year. In its report on the measure the appropriations committee said that the appropriations would have been much larger had not the committee sliced a total of \$1,030,475,986 off the estimates.

\$2,500,000,000 for Weapons.

The largest single item in the bill is for the ordnance department of the army which will get a large part of the \$2,-

Sub-Stations at all Fashionable Haberdasheries throughout the City.

**THE ROYAL TAILORS
NEW YORK**

—of course,
if you insist on paying
\$50.00 to \$65.00 for your
tailoring, that lets us out.

—But if you don't mind saving \$20.00 to \$35.00 for the same fit, style and satisfaction—we'd like to have a call from you.

Our price is thirty dollars per suit or overcoat, built to your specific order.

Main Retail Department in our Wholesale Plant
Fifth Ave. at Polk St.—(17 acres of tailor shops)
Loop Station: Westminster Building—Sixth Floor—Suite 616
S. W. Cor. Monroe and Dearborn Sts.

HOUSE PASSES 11 BILLION WAR CREDIT MEASURE

Bill Wins by a Unanimous
Vote; Plan to Rush
Action in Senate.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—The great war credits bill authorizing \$11,537,945,460 in bonds and certificates passed the house tonight unanimously. Action by the senate as soon as the pending war tax bill is disposed of is planned by administration leaders.

Nat'l material amendment was added to the bill by the house. Representative Moore of Pennsylvania led a group of Republicans in a futile effort for consideration of his proposal for a war expenditures committee, which was thrown out on a point of order.

Every effort of Republicans to limit the control the bill would give Secretary McAdoo over the bonds and certificates resulted in failure. The last fight, made by Representative Johnson of Washington, was directed to be moved to at least \$2,500,000 for newspaper advertising in disposing of the bonds, was defeated overwhelmingly. If the secretary desired, under the measure, he may use some of the \$17,000,000 appropriated for disposing of all the bonds and certificates in newspaper publicity.

Cannon Obtains Amendment.

Representative Cannon of Illinois obtained the adoption of a compromise amendment to exempt from taxation forever interest on bonds not in excess of \$5,000. He wanted to make it \$10,000, but democratic Leader Kitchin would not agree to that.

The bill authorizes the issuance of \$7,531,945,460 worth of convertible 4 per cent war profits taxes, and to terminate at war profits taxes, and to terminate at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury.

Of this total \$4,000,000,000 worth is for a new allied loan; \$3,000,000,000

worth to be collected over a 5% per cent issue already authorized, and the remaining \$552,445,460 to be used to pay off certain outstanding bonds, including the Danish West Indies, Alaskan railway, Panama canal, and naval construction issues.

Two Billions in Certificates.

Interest also is authorized of not more than \$2,000,000,000 worth each of certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates to run not more than one year and five years, respectively, at rates of interest to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury. These issues are to be subject to some limitation on the bonds.

The bill provides that foreign bonds taken in exchange for loans, shall be sold at less than the purchase price.

For more than an hour debate was held from the bill itself to the general war financing situation, Speaker Clark and Representative Sherley of Kentucky urging that more taxes should be levied soon and declaring grave dangers lay ahead if congress continues to issue vast quantities of bonds without regard to equalization by taxes.

Add to your daily pleasure a luncheon at the Hotel ATLANTIC. You'll thoroughly enjoy it. Clark near Jackson.

—Adv.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6.—The Twenty-fourth Chinese army corps, composed of 15,000 picked troops from the northern provinces, is being mobilized in a Chinese city for immediate departure to Europe, according to a cablegram received here by the Chinese Daily News, vernacular newspaper, from its correspondent in Shanghai.

The dispatch indicated that the troops

were to be taken through Siberia to the sea port of Vladivostok. The Chinese troops in the Russian armies would be filled by Japanese.

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Add to your daily pleasure a luncheon at the Hotel ATLANTIC. You'll thoroughly enjoy it. Clark near Jackson.

—Adv.

Two Billions in Certificates.

Interest also is authorized of not more than \$2,000,000,000 worth each of certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates to run not more than one year and five years, respectively, at rates of interest to be fixed by the secretary of the treasury. These issues are to be subject to some limitation on the bonds.

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MRS. KING SLAIN, SAYS CORONER AFTER INQUIRY

**Millionaire Widow's Tomb
Opened at Midnight to
Clear Mystery.**

(Continued from first page.)

Concord, N. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Following is the record of the inquest conducted by Capt. C. L. Spears and a jury into the death of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was found shot to death there on Aug. 29.

"Be it remembered, that on Aug. 29, 1917, I, C. L. Spears, coroner of Cabarrus county, attended by a jury of good and lawful men, did hold an inquest over the body of Mrs. Maude King, and after inquiring into the facts and circumstances of the death of the deceased, from the view of the corpse, and consideration of all testimony to be produced, the jury finds as follows, to-wit:

"That the deceased came to her death from a pistol shot wound, one and one-half inches back of her left ear, and that said wound was produced by an accidental discharge of a pistol in her own hands."

Inquest held and recorded, signed in the presence of C. L. Spears, coroner of Cabarrus county.

SHOT BEHIND LEFT EAR.

Dr. P. R. MacFadden, being duly sworn, says:

This woman was brought up there [to the hospital] and they told me she had been shot and I told them to bring her up. It was between 8 and 8:30 o'clock in the evening. I went down and found this woman in the car and pulled her out. They put her on the operating table, had a bullet wound one and one-half inches behind the ear, and another two inches behind the left ear. It was just behind and slightly above the mastoid process. The wound ranged upward, inward, and slightly backward. It was apparently made with a bullet No. 32 or less. I did not locate the bullet. I did locate it with the end of the probe. It was on the right side just beyond the middle of the top of the head. I could not tell what kind of a wound it was. It was a clean cut opening in the skull. This produced death.

The lady lived only a very short time. I think she was unconscious from the time the shot was fired.

Mrs. King Brotheted.

Information from the east last night also has cast a new light on Mrs. King's death. Mrs. King according to the information was companion to Miss Means at the time she started on the north trip to Concord. Close friends in New York said yesterday that shortly before she left New York, she told them she intended to become the wife of a distant cousin.

Whether Means, who posed as her attorney while they were staying at a Chicago hotel, received a salary from Mrs. King, and also how those who were close to Mrs. King, however, he spent money lavishly while at the hotel, and that he always had at least one automobile constantly at his disposal.

It is known by the dead woman's friends that he received many gifts from her, including a diamond ring valued at \$1,000, and that an equally costly diamond ring was given to Mrs. Means when her baby was born.

\$5,000 for Checking Books.

Mrs. King had told several friends she had at one time given \$5,000 to Means for clearing up her account with the Woodruff Glass company of Joliet, Ill., when she closed her business with this firm. She said that Means had recovered \$10,000 for her that she had not expected to receive, and told friends she "had gone 50-50 with Bud." "Bud" was the name used for Means both by Mrs. King and her sister, Mrs. M. C. Melvin.

Mrs. King undoubtedly was impressed with the importance of Means' services, especially by his announcement he had discovered a new will made by her husband which would have made her independently rich, and by his constant proximity, which complicated his due to his anxiety to shield her from fortune hunters, assert her friends.

Means even went so far in the matter of the second will that he is said to have showed intimate friends of Mrs. King a photograph under an easel, which purported to have been taken of the second instrument. This was done only about a month ago, while he was on a trip east.

Letter Charges Murder.

A letter sent to the Chicago police by citizens of Concord figured in the order to assume the body of Mrs. King.

The letter, which was turned over to Chief of Detectives Mooney, reads in part:

"Every one in Concord believes that Mrs. Maude King was foully murdered. It is the most dastardly thing ever committed in this place and we hope that Chicago, the home of Mrs. King, will take this matter up and see that the murderer gets justice. There are many months of life left and when you get busy you will find them out."

"If you will have her body examined you will see she could not have shot herself behind the ear. No one here credits the explanation of the crime and the good people of this place hope that Chicago and New York will combine in clearing this mystery."

The letter also stated that the undertaker, said to have been hired by Means, would accompany the body to Chicago, which he did, it has been learned.

The hotel manager said that for ten years, called at the hotel and talked with the conversations the caller was approached by Means and told that if a similar convenience happened again he would have Mrs. King and party removed to another hotel, according to the hotel manager. The party occupied ten rooms at the hotel.

The police yesterday failed to ascertain Means' whereabouts. Conflicting information was given by his friends and relatives. Relatives at Concord said that Means and Mrs. M. C. Melvin, Mrs. King's sister, were expected there tomorrow. At the residence of W. O.

Means Only One Near When Mrs. King Met Mysterious Death at Dusk in Road, Coroner's Inquest Shows

HEARD PISTOL SHOT

A. S. Bingham, being duly sworn, says:

Gaston Means, Afton, Maas, King, myself, and colored driver drove out to the Misenheimer Springs. I think about three miles out on the Goldhill road we stopped this side of the spring and I got out of the car. Tony, Gaston, and Mrs. King were still in the car. I walked down the road to the bridge. Tony came down in a few minutes and just a few minutes after he got there I heard a pistol shot. The car stopped at the old bridge right on the hill, near the water tower.

I supposed they were trying a pistol. In a few minutes Gaston called Tony and said, "You and Capt. Bingham come here, right quick." Still I did not think it was anything serious. We got up there and I heard Gaston say that Maude had shot herself with that little pistol. I asked if she was hurt very badly. She looked as if she were dead. She was lying on her back, her head uplifted. Her hands were tied behind her back. Gaston was on her right side, bending down and calling her. I suggested we get into the car and go to town and get a doctor. Gaston said, "We can get her to the hospital quicker."

They were there in a few minutes. In the meantime, I stooped to the spring, grabbed up my handkerchief, put it in the water and put it on her face. Capt. Bingham said, "I will rush to town and get a doctor."

I said, "No, we will carry her to town."

Capt. Bingham and myself got out of the automobile, and brought her to town as quickly as we could. We came to town at a pretty fast rate of speed. It could not have taken long. We were all of us doing everything we could.

FIVE FEET AWAY AT TIME.

I do not think that it was over an hour. I was five feet away at the time she was shot. She was by the tree just where I had put the pistol. I was at the spring standing on the rock. My back was not exactly toward her, she was to the rear so that my view was in the opposite direction. When she was shot L. W. was looking into the spring. She was standing up when the shot was fired. When I heard the shot she was standing perfectly straight. She fell straight forward. She never made an outcry.

We left here about dusk. We had not stopped over ten or fifteen minutes when this happened. I picked up the slipper. It was for the left foot.

Pistol Found Near Tree.

I found the pistol near the small tree a little to the left of the spring. The body was found. I did not look for an empty cartridge. Four cartridges were in the pistol when I took them out this morning. The pistol had not been changed since being found. It was in my possession.

The pistol shot No. 25 steel bullets. I paid it yesterday afternoon as I went out. But I brought it to the automobile but I did not set it after getting out.

I was never one and a half minutes from the house. I left the house, then ran. Tony ran and I got there about one and a half minutes.

REPRESENTED MRS. KING IN SUIT.

My wife has known Mrs. King all her life, also her sister, Mrs. Melvin. I have known Mrs. King about two years. I had met before that. I have known her three or four years. I met her soon after I was married. Mrs. King and Mr. Melvin were good friends of my wife. Mrs. Melvin is Mrs. King's sister and has known my wife since she was a baby and knew her mother before my wife was born.

I had been to Asheville and she wanted to come here. She had met my sisters in New York and came down here with me to stay a while. Mrs. Melvin also came. They were visiting in my father's home. My wife was to come when the weather got cooler. She has a baby and did not want to come while the weather was hot. I had a very marked interest in this investigation. Mrs. King was a widow, about 47 or 48 years old.

IT WAS AN ACCIDENT.

She may have been carrying this pistol around. When we went out later we found the pistol near the tree. It contained five cartridges. It is supposed to carry six, but I have not been able to put more than five in it when I shoot it. This was Mrs. King's pistol. She always referred to it as her pistol. We also found one of her slippers when we went back for the pistol. I do not know which foot this slipper was for.

She did not take her own life. It was

the unexciting duties and left that employment.

Soon he was dropping in at his old quarters to tell his friends of his activities in Germany's behalf, saying he was acting as a spy for the German embassy. He admitted his connection of both the British and United States secret service. He opened offices in the Manhattan hotel, New York, under the assumed name of the "American Peace Society." He later admitted this was merely a ruse to cover other operations.

While doing this work he was employed as an agent for the Burns Detective agency. When Federal agents began an inquiry into his activities in aiding German steamship captains he was discharged by the Burns agency.

Coleman, 334 North Park avenue, River Forest, it was said Means had gone to Minneapolis with Mr. Coleman. Mr. Coleman is in the employ of the Burley-Tyrell company, 7 Wabash avenue.

MEANS GERMAN AGENT.

Means first entered Mrs. King's life three years ago. Through Means' wife, with whom Mrs. King was well acquainted, she engaged him to handle a matter requiring detective work. She was so pleased with his success that she retained him as her secretary and financial advisor.

Means went to New York nearly ten years ago from Concord. With a group of North Carolinians he went to work in the New York office of the Cannon mills, 43 Worth street, but he tired of

walked back and picked up the pistol. I said, "Maude, let that pistol alone."

"What did, saw her falling."

My recollection is that she laid the pistol down in the forks of the tree. I stooped down to light a match and looked in the cup to see if there were any bugs in it. Just as I was getting water I heard a pistol shot. We stopped this side of the spring and I got out of the car. Tony, Gaston, and Mrs. King were still in the car. I walked down the road to the bridge. Tony came down in a few minutes and just a few minutes after he got there I heard a pistol shot. The car stopped at the old bridge right on the hill, near the water tower.

She was just as happy as she could be. She wanted to learn to shoot two pistols at one time. Up north everybody is shooting target range.

Everybody is organizing home guards. She may have slipped and threw up her hands and grabbed the pistol. The heat

of my recollection is that I heard the shot before I turned my head. I saw her falling backward. I was right at her side inside of four steps. It may be six or seven feet from where she fell. I got there, instantly.

I never knew any defect in her ankle prior to this. The colored boy was not in sight. We stopped the machine where the road turns in.

They were there in a few minutes. In the meantime, I stooped to the spring, grabbed up my handkerchief, put it in the water and put it on her face. Capt. Bingham said, "I will rush to town and get a doctor."

I said, "No, we will carry her to town."

Capt. Bingham and myself got out of the automobile, and brought her to town as quickly as we could. We came to town at a pretty fast rate of speed. It could not have taken long. We were all of us doing everything we could.

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LOWDEN URGES ALL WOMEN TO ENLIST FOR WAR

Sends Defense Meeting
Message; Registration
to Begin on Nov. 5.

BY LUCY CALHOUN.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 6.—[Special.] Illinois women—300 strong—members of the woman's committee of the council of national defense, marched into Springfield today and took possession of the house of representatives of their state capital.

In this historic hall, under the Stars and Stripes and the banner of the Red Cross, the women met for their second statewide convention, which, with the full approval of the national government, had been called to enlist all the women of Illinois for war service.

The first convention of the woman's committee was held in Chicago in June and the third will be held in Centralia early in October, so that in every section of the state women may hear the revolve and be told its exact meaning.

Hears Governor's Message.
A stirring message was received at the morning session of the convention from the governor of Illinois, who was himself in Dubuque, Ia., and unable to be present. He had requested the Lieutenant governor, John G. Oglesey, who is the governor's message.

The week beginning Nov. 5, "the message said," has been set aside for the registration of women of Illinois. I urge upon all women to go to the place designated in their communities and to register their names. This applies as well to those who feel that they will not have time for other duties than those they now discharge, as to those who have the time and are willing to help directly in the work which the women are doing.

Mr. Roy Dickey of Chicago, explained in his letter the registration cards which will be used and urged the women of Springfield, as the best organized town in the state, to have a perfect registration. These women will abide by the original registration day, Sept. 17, since their organization is complete and they wish to strike while the iron is hot.

How Can Women Fail?
The art students of the city have made a number of unusual posters as their contribution. Four minute speakers will entertain the "movie" houses, and house to house canvasses will be made.

"The government," Miss Harriet Vinton, director of the woman's committee, said, "has ordered out men to go and die if necessary for the sake of the country. It politely requests the women to sign up if they please for some form of service. How, then, can we fail, when our men are doing so much, to do the little asked of us?"

Wilfred Reynolds, president of the Central Council of Social Agents of Chicago, quoted the alarming increase in female delinquency since the beginning of the war, and urged the necessity of providing some outlet for young enthusiasm and energy which was, he declared, stimulated by the war time excitement of their elders. The work of the home charities is increasing, he said, and funds must be available to carry it on or the results will be disastrous for the country. Cyrus McCormick also spoke.

Make Food Saving Religion.
The afternoon session was devoted to addresses by Mrs. W. S. Hefferan, Miss Isabel Davis, Mrs. Phillip Schuyler Doan, Mrs. James Marion, Miss Isa Yat, and John O'Connor.

A message was received from Harry Wheeler, Herbert C. Hoover's representative in Chicago, who asked the women to conserve food in every way possible to "make it a religion, not a pastime." It was announced that a new Hoover pledge card would be issued Oct. 1. At the close of the afternoon session the delegates were entertained at a reception given by Mrs. Frank O. Lowden, on the lawn of the executive mansion. Three former governors' wives

Chicago Flyer, Now Missing, Writes of "Wonderful Life"

LEO NARD M. RENO, 21 years old, 5927 Kenmore avenue, is missing and believed to have been killed in aerial combat in Belgium, according to cable advices last night. He landed in France on Feb. 19, took a course of intensified air training, and was sent to the Belgian front on July 23 to drive a scout machine. He showed remarkable spirit and was soon piloting a fighting machine. The young flyer was the son of H. O. Reno, the Chicago publisher. In a letter to Eugene Beifeld of the Hotel Sherman Reno wrote:

Well, here I am in the war zone at last, known as "Somewhere in France," and I dare not say where as the letter might be held up by the censors should I do so. This will be mailed from Paris by one of the pilots who is going in on permission.

I am not permanently located here, as this is a depot which is really nothing more than a clearing house for pilots.

One waits here until he is assigned to an "escadrille" and I probably will be here about ten days more. Here we sort of have a little rest up after completing our acrobacy before getting "out there" and doing our bit in the game of tag with the "Boches." Flying here is optional, and you can also get a lot of machine gun work from your "cuckoo," as we call our planes. I am taking advantage of all I want to know as many tricks of the game as I can before getting there, and have been using one of the speedy little one man spuds that are replacing the Nieupouts at the front.

Streak of Lightning.

They are wonders like a streak of lightning in the air and very sensitive. It's a study in itself to think that only experienced pilots are permitted to do it. This is darned funny to me to be an experienced flyer, but such is the case. On May 21 received my pilot's license on a Blériot monoplane and then took a perfection "course" on a Nieupout, after which I went to Pau in the south of France for my acrobacy, and just finished there July 3. That was where I got my last finishing touch that gave me all the confidence in the world, and when you finish there you can do anything you want to in this particular line of endeavor.

My entrance to Pau was rather impressive, as I landed there in the midst of the flying time and it was positively uncanny to see so many machines in the air, all apparently piloted by maniacs from Dunning, as they were all doing dives, reversals, glissades, our Blériot nose diving, looping, upside down, and all sorts of wild barnstorming, and, in fact, things only remotely heard of back in the states. The apparently difficult thing for them to do was to fly "sensible like." I certainly never thought I would be doing such "carrying on" as that, but next day the first thing I knew I realized how little I really knew, and now, after finishing acrobacy I have yet to learn by actual experience at the front.

"A Wonderful Life."

The thing of it was that when doing it there isn't much to it as long as you follow instructions implicit and keep your wits about you. The vocational spirit, the first thing I did, gave me the necessary confidence to look forward to the rest with pleasure, which I must admit had not been exactly the case beforehand. I tell you it's a wonderful life. The acrobatics are very essential in aerial combat, as they are effective in getting out of "pinches" and in aiding you to obtain the upper hand—in other words, outwitting the enemy so your gun is at the point of greatest and his useless. That is practically the whole secret in this little old game. It is now just a matter of days before I am doing my bit and I am like the dog



straining at his leash at the sight of a cat.

Our tests of pilot's license in this country consist of doing a series which entails making a complete change of direction three times from an altitude of 800 meters [about 2,600 feet], with motor cut and making your landing place exact; a spiral from 1,000 meters [about 3,200 feet], with motor cut, also making landing place exact; two small voyages of forty miles each; two large voyages of 400 miles each; and an altitude of 200 meters [about 6,400 feet].

Looking back at this now, it all looks very simple, but at that time I thought it was some feat. The fact is, the longer you're in this game the less you know. In the first class, in the machines that don't leave the ground, I thought I was an aviator, with the wind from the propeller beating in my face and the noise almost deafening, then I came in the "tour de piste" circuit, where you start really fly. I thought I was regular, and when I finished my tests and received my license I was ready to proclaim "to the world that I was an aviator; when I got on the Nieupout I realized how little I really knew, and now, after finishing acrobacy I have yet to learn by actual experience at the front.

Fourth of July Party.

After finishing at Pau I spent four days in Pau and four more on the Fourth and welcomed the "boys." The Parisians certainly gave them a royal welcome. Your friend Maurice and I had a regular Fourth of July celebration at the Café Paris, on the Avenue de l'Opéra, at dinner. We led them in the national anthems of the allies, and the management sent over an enormous five quart bottle of champagne.

We had a party of United States army and navy officers who were following day the three of us—Maurice, his wife, and I—had dinner together, as I was leaving the following day. Your sincere friend,

LEONARD M. RENO.

were present—Mrs. Richard Yates, Mrs. R. T. Tanner, and Mrs. Richard Oglesey.

Among other Chicago women at the convention were Mrs. George Bass, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbanks, Mrs. Augustus Peabody, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. Jacob Bauer, Mrs. Charles W. Collier, Mrs. William Elliott, Miss Agnes Foreman, Mrs. Willis Wood, Mrs. Russell Tyson, and Miss Helen Peterson. Others here are Mrs. Frank Funk of Bloom-

MAYOR TO RIVAL LOWDEN AT FAIR IN SPRINGFIELD

Backers Alarmé at the Sound of Governor's Boom at Woodstock.

Mayor Thompson's senatorial boom, that encountered trouble at the Kankakee fair on Wednesday, while the mayor was in Chicago preparing liberal suits, is to be revived at Springfield next week at the big State fair Republican roundup.

This was the inside tip last night and was coupled up with the story that the mayor's political advisers had determined that the situation demands that the Thompson contingent go to Springfield prepared to show the city hall's teeth to Gov. Lowden and the state administration in the eventual answer of the mayor's friends to the sending of the troops to Chicago last week to prevent the pacifists from holding a meeting.

Hear of Lowden Boom.

Such determination was reached, according to the sources, without much consideration of the news from the Woodstock fair that Gov. Lowden, who spoke there yesterday, had been greeted uproariously and enthusiastically and that a full fledged presidential boom for the governor had been started successfully.

The closely informed Republican state leaders had been consulted and some of the news from the Woodstock fair that Gov. Lowden had been greeted by a large crowd of the city hall's teeth to Gov. Lowden and the state administration in the eventual answer of the mayor's friends to the sending of the troops to Chicago last week to prevent the pacifists from holding a meeting.

Other facts of the boom, which was received yesterday of the death of Francis L. Hankey, vice president of the Northern Trust company of Chicago. He died at the residence of his daughter in Denver.

Mr. Hankey was 64 years old.

He was one of Chicago's oldest bankers, and had been continuously connected with the Northern Trust company for twenty-six years.

He was survived by a widow and five

daughters: Mrs. Pauline Lane of Chicago, Mrs. Olden Strubburg and Mrs. Marjorie of Colorado, and the Misses Marjorie, Francis and

Hankey of Elmhurst, Ill.

He was a member of the Union League club, the Clubmen's club, and the Elmhurst Golf club. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

**BOOM LOWDEN
FOR PRESIDENT
AT WOODSTOCK**

Woodstock, Ill., Sept. 6.—Gov. Frank Lowden was boomed here today as a candidate for president by enthusiastic crowds at the McHenry county fair. Judge Donnelly, who introduced Gov. Lowden upon his arrival at the fair grounds, started the affair by saying: "He's the best governor Illinois ever had, and when he comes to this term we want him for president."

"That's the talk!" Lowden for president! He sent the troops into Chicago to head off Bill Biggs' peace followers. Lowden! Lowden! were some of the exclamations of the crowd.

"When prominent men tell you, with apparent reasoning, that we ought to keep together program between the Lowden and the Deneen forces, it's foolish reasoning."

"We are in a war which is not of our making, but we must now fight with our allies in France or fight Germany alone in America later. Every irresponsible peace convention held in this country from now on merely protracts the war and postpones peace."

"There has been an hour so frantic with desire for America as the principles of autocracy and democracy are in final conflict to determine whether men shall be free or slaves. If we lose, all is lost and America is doomed forever."

Dr. Melody to Speak at Church Cornerstone Event

The Rev. John Webster Melody, rector of St. Jariath's church in Jackson boul-

vard, was selected yesterday to deliver the principal address at the laying of the cornerstone of the new church of St. Clement at Archibald Mundelein next Sunday. The ceremonies at St. Clement's church, Deming court and Orchard street, will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Missions in Mexico.

East Far, Tex., Sept. 6.—Seven Americans

were killed and seven others probably

seriously injured when a boiler exploded at the mine of the American Zinc Co. in the state of Mexico late yesterday. The mines are government operated and supply coal to north Mexican railroads.

Cable Piano Co.

Cable Corner Webster and Jackson

CABLE PIANO CO., Chicago

Send catalog checked. T-27

Name _____

Address _____

Victrola Outfits

Outfit No. 44 \$15 Victrola and \$3 worth of records. Total, \$18.

Outfit No. 64 \$25 Victrola and \$3 worth of records. Total, \$28.

Outfit No. 82 \$3 a month

Outfit No. 96 \$50 Victrola and \$4.50 worth of records. Total, \$54.50.

Outfit No. 98 \$75 Victrola and \$6.75 worth of records. Total, \$81.75.

Terms \$6 a month

Many other combinations to choose from which to choose. Call or write for details.

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The Boys' Store of Chicago

First, not only in floor space and

size of stocks, but first in the minds of

most boys and their mothers. The fine spe-

cialized service, the live style system, the ex-

cellent quality standards, and the greater

value-giving policy have made our "Boys'

Store" the Boys' Store of Chicago.

Suits With Extra Trouser

Regulation Norfolks with new style

touches, novelty "Trench" models with buckled

loose belts, exclusive pinch-back ideas, with regular or

slashed pockets, in blue stripe, neat patterns, and fancy

mixtures of enduring quality, each suit with extra

trousers, headliner values at

\$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 & \$12

Boys' School Blouses, collars attached, open

cuffs, in madras, pedales, and chambrys, sizes 6

to 16, on sale at 95¢.

Boys' School Hats and Caps, various styles, 95¢ to

\$1.25. Large assortments of girls' hats, all materials, styles, and

colors, 95¢ to \$7.45.

Boys' Knit Shirts, Sweater Coats, large

shawl collars, with or without pockets, plain or

striped, sizes 28 to 36, \$5.

DUEL OF EPITHET IN SCHOOL BOARD; COAL BINS EMPTY

Dealers and Trustees
Bandy Names and
Nothing's Done.

The new board of education and the coal dealers had a meeting yesterday and ended in such words as double cross, money deal, highway robbery, contract breakers, side-steppers, and tricksters. A lot of talk was had by all who love noisy speech.

Some of the women members turned out heads aside at times as epithets were hurled between the coal committee and the coal contractors at the meeting. After two hours of impassioned debate the meeting adjourned suddenly with no action taken.

The controversy resulted from a school board habit of attempting action without the formality of a board meeting. Because of a hasty adjournment at a recent meeting when the solid coal was broken up, the coal contracts for winter's coal were not accepted.

The contracts stated that the agreement must be ratified by the following day to go good.

"It's a Trick," He Says.

Capt. Percy C. Coffin, business manager, said some of the board members signed an order to the contractors to buy the coal. They bought it, he said, at about \$3.50, but when the bill came, a few days later, it was \$3.60 a ton lower.

At the meeting the following day the coal men were rejected.

The coal committee, apparently fearing the embarrassing situation was placed in, asked the coal men to talk over the matter.

Husky of the Worth-Husky Coal company brandished his orders before the trustees.

"We were told our bids were accepted," he said. "President Davis said to keep the coal dealer, but not to hold the board. He wasn't playing double.

There is a vast difference between directness and trickery. This is a trick."

Trustee Hansen Indignant.

"The board has accepted the bids," said Anthony Charchini.

"We're told Mr. Husky, 'we haven't a legal leg to stand on.' You sent out money acceptance. It's fine business when you repudiate the word of your business manager. We were told the reason was you were afraid of newspaper criticism."

Trustee Hart Hansen was indignant.

"I never heard of such a thing," he said. "You're all wrong when you say the board is afraid of newspaper criticism."

"Have you lost any money?" asked one of the trustees.

"You better fit," replied M. B. Ryan of the Pottinger-Plym Coal company. "I contracted for 10,000 tons at \$3.50 at the mine mouth. The coal dealers held up to the public as bad tempered. It's on the other foot."

"This is the first time I ever saw the board double cross anybody," said Mr. Hart.

"All we want is a price that's not highway robbery," said Mr. Czarcinski.

"If you had orders to buy the coal, some one has overstepped his authority."

"This transaction ought to be pasted in the spider where you tore out the page about the Kaiser," suggested Mr. Husky.

"Very Unbecoming."

Attorney Charles H. Francis quoted as justification for the board's action a previous action in which the board rejected a high insurance contract made by the new board officials without authority.

"It hasn't hurt your feelings," said A. H. Wernigerode, "but there are only a few of you and there are thousands of school children. We mustn't hurt their feelings."

"The real people believe this is a trick to give the whole contract to the Consumers company," said Mr. Husky.

"If I have anything to say," continued Mr. Wernigerode, "the Consumers company won't get anything. They come in here to do business unless we can get it all we want, and I don't approve of these kind of tactics." Mr. Husky, you've expressed yourself in a way that's unbecoming. If you came in here trying to do the board of education, God bless you, the public won't stand for it."

Dining at the Cafeteria of the Hotel ATLANTIC means appetizing dishes and a reasonable check. Clark near Jackson.

ATLANTIC

211 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

WINNETKA

211 N. Clark St., Winnetka, Ill.

ILLINOIS

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK.—[Special Correspondence.]—Never before for any term from 15 to 18. Many of the youthful suits for the fall are featuring it and it is often effectively trimmied with gray trimming.

Nor is little sister to be done out of her piece of the fashion pie. And here in today's drawing you will see just how effective is this material when touched off with rows of chenille—flame color, gray, and delft blue set above one another in the order of color just named. Big white pearl buttons do the strapping of the skirt over the belt and the Puritan

collar and cuffs—arent these enough to make any young lady forget that her two upper teeth have just left her? The design of this frock is also good in linen or serge. The hat with the turbulent black velvet ties is of white felt with blue lace and silver leaf.

* * *

ASK ME! ASK ME?

MISS B. B.: You have me all excited! I don't know who this girl with the "wonderful hair at which everybody stares" is. Can it be that you have missed something in State street? You chances to one, Miss B. P., I will have been enlightened by somebody's press agent ere long.

L. J.: Bryant Washburn's wife's name was Mabel Forest at one time.

CONSTANT READER: The Clara Kimball Young Film corporation receives its mail at Aeolian Hall, New York.

* * *

LOOP FEATURE FILMS

ALCAZAR, 60 West Madison—"Betty Ross," with Alice Brady.

BANDBOX, 60 West Madison—"Official Italian War Pictures."

BANDBOX, Madison near La Salle—"Should She Obey?" drama.

BJOU DREAM, 114 South State—"The Sin Woman," with Irene Fenwick.

BONNIE, Clark near Washington-Reputation," with Edna Goodrich.

CASINO, 55 West Madison—"Who Was the Other Man?" drama.

CASTE, State near Madison—"The Terry," with Billie Burke.

CHICAGO, State near Harrison—"Buster's French," vaudeville.

COLONIAL, Randolph—State near Madison—"Madame Kennedy."

GEM, 450 South State—"A Girl of the Timber Clains," with Constance Talmadge; vaudeville.

KOZY, 40 South Clark—"Scandal," comedy drama.

LYRIC, State near Jackson—"Somewhere in America," with Mary Miles Minter.

ORPHEUM, State near Monroe—"The Little Bell," with Ethel Barrymore.

FASTEEN, 66 West Madison—"The Playhouse," Michigan near Van Buren—"A Stormy Knight," with Franklin Farnsworth.

ROSE, 63 West Madison—"Down to Earth," with Douglas Fairbanks.

ROYAL, State near Van Buren—"The Prince of Silence," with Dorothy Phillips.

STAR, 68 West Madison—"Double Trouble," with Douglas Fairbanks.

U. S. MUSIC HALL, State near Harrison—"Cupid's Rival," drama; vaudeville.

RANDOLPH,—"The Devil's Day," drama.

HIGEBOLE, Michigan near Seventh—"Babbling Tongues," with Grace Valentine.

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ROYAL, State

Society and Entertainments

Band Box, the City's Last Word in Charm, to Open in October

WE ARE new fall clothes for itself it is less smart than the frock it invariably offers to its patrons, the Band Box is preparing for its formal fall opening the first week in October. Bay trees or crystal glass stand outside the entrance to the room. The great hall, always the last word in decorative charm, has been transformed into a set of orange-yellow and dull blue. There are military posters about to remind the casual shopper that life isn't all safety belts and furbelows.

The Band Box was organized two years ago by Mrs. Arthur Orr, Mrs. Howard Lee, Miss Sarah Farwell, Miss Ethel May, Miss Kathryn Linn, and Mrs. Elizabeth Freeman. The entire profits are used to support a colony of little French orphans which has no place to live.

There were about little wards at first, the year there are eighty. Mrs. Orr received a few days ago the most charming letters of gratitude from the girls who were old enough to write and send pictures of happy-faced youngsters.

In a jolly kind of war relief work to

The bridge tournament which has been a special feature at the South Shore Country Club during the last month, came to an end last Tuesday. The owners of the prizes are Mrs. J. H. Morris, first prize; Mrs. Chester H. Morris, second prize, and Mrs. C. W. Carter, third prize.

Mrs. Corinna Conger, daughter of Mrs. William P. Conger, of 142 East Erie street, is one of the 100 women chosen to go to France to do canteen work. She, along with Mrs. George A. McKinley of Lake Forest, expects to sail in about a day.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewen Lane of the Chicago Beach hotel, who have had a house in summer for the summer, are motorizing through Maine and New Hampshire.

Mr. Robert H. Comstock Jr. of 179 East Chestnut street has returned from California.

Mrs. Alice Silverthorne, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Francis E. May of 104 Sheridan road, is at present the guest of her cousin, Miss Lolita Armour, at Lake Forest.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tietgen of Evans have taken an apartment at 325 Fullerton parkway.

A NATIONAL call from the president for women to register for war service was a paramount need expressed at the meeting of the Illinois Congress of Mothers and the Teachers Association, pointed out the want of the women toward soldiers and sailors for their welfare and health. The fighting man should be invited to their homes again and again until he had acquired the home feeling, she said.

The work for the autumn is to be a survey, a little directory of the ward for each leader. This is for the purpose of showing:

1. What the ward can offer the nation in war time. 2. What the ward needs most to put it on an efficiency basis.

3. What every citizen should do for his city district [a] in time of war. [b] in time of peace.

Every ward leader will be requested to make a map of her ward showing: [a] the location of the constructive forces; [b] the number of destructive forces and how to find ambulances, banks, bathing houses, charitable organizations, churches, dance halls, kindergarten, hospitals, fire department, moving picture houses, saloons, nurses, foreign language newspapers, libraries, polling places, post offices, prisons, schools, and countiness other places and people.

Miss Jessie Spafford said the German women's organizations were loyally waiting to give the nation support upon invitation; only they wished to be asked.

Mrs. McMichael of the Twenty-sixth ward had a list of fifty-five organizations united for a central council in the ward, and Mrs. Samuel Howell of the Twenty-first ward had endorsed twenty-two organizations.

In the Thirty-first there were fifty organizations ready for action on registration day.

In the Thirty-third, Mrs. George C. Sikes had obtained the cooperation of thirty organizations and expected forty at a mass-meeting held in the Aurora Masonic temple. The women formed the ward, where he is to be a training camp. Mrs. I. R. Hazen, wife of the alderman of the ward, appointed a committee of ten women assigned to get places for registration in the various precincts.

At the meeting Miss Margaret Mumford, domestic science instructor at the University of Missouri, demonstrated the conservation of food, saving of bread—rice, potato, and beans—and a long, sharp knife, she passed her recipes and samples of cookery to arouse

the meeting.

Mrs. G. Richards of Chicago, who has made today to Mrs. Marie T. Murphy of Baltimore, the bride of Miss Blanche Blair, will leave immediately for the ceremony for Pittsfield, Mass., where her parents have a summer place.

* * *

Chicago Weds in South.

Miss. A. Sept. 6.—[Special.]

See You the Big Act First.

And Other Acts.

A DOLLAR SHOW FOR A DIME.

ONCE A MONTH.

COPIES OF THE "SOCIETY AND ENTERTAINMENTS" WILL BE SOLD AT THE THEATRE.

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Toilet Articles
Daggett & Ramsdell's Cold Cream, 50c size, 35c.
Meiba Skin Cleanser, 50c jar.
Palmedine, Jap Rose and Juvenile Soap, 75c dozen.
Java Riz Face Powder, 25c box.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

A Complete, Exclusive Specialty Shop for Women
THIS SHOP WILL BE OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY

Charmingly Youthful Interpretations of Misses' Autumn Styles



\$25
Serge
\$25
Plaid
\$25
Serge
\$25
Serge

DRESSES—No young woman's wardrobe is complete without at least one of these cleverly developed Serge Dresses to meet the many practical purposes of Fall and Winter afternoon and street wear. For the dresser occasions, soft Satins of simple lines are among the most highly favored of our splendid new offerings.

Draped skirts, a diversity of new collar effects, silk-lined pockets and youthful basque bodices are among the inviting features of this collection of Serge and Satin Dresses, moderately priced from \$12.50 to \$25.

SUITS—There is a trim beauty and jaunty style in every expert cut line of the soft, rich Duvetines, Broadcloths, Bolivias, Silvertone Velours and Oxford Velours which fashion our new season Suit models for Misses. Handsome, convertible Fur Collars of Hudson Beaver, Hudson Seal, Squirrel or Wolf, admirably add their comfort and adornment to many of these Suit models, which possess every detail of fashionable individuality and serviceable quality dictated by the particular requirements of the College Miss. In beautiful shades of Brown, Tan and Green, priced from \$45 to \$125. For practical purposes, excellent

Third Floor.

Women's Distinctive Fall Apparel

Afternoon and Street Dresses of Fashionable Serges and Satins

Costumes exceptional for the character of their graceful lines and the discriminating selection of their simple trimming effects, expressed in Serges and in Satins of superior quality.

Artistic draped, effective embroidery, new belt adaptations, and short fitted bodices are found among the latest of our Serge Dress models, priced from \$18.50 to \$39.50, and up to \$75.00. The Satins in Navy or Black are developed with soft roll collars, some models smartly severe, others with embroidery or braided designs for more particular purposes. Priced from \$25 to \$50 and up to \$85.00.

Individual Suit Styles

of Tricotine, Gabardine and Velour Cloths invite the immediate selection of women who desire the season's newest models characterized by the distinctive details of workmanship, expert cut and reliable style which distinguish every Stevens garment. Practical, tailored Suits priced from \$29.50 to \$45.

Exclusive, fur-trimmed Suits in the Autumn shades of Brown, Beetroot and Green are priced from \$65.00 to \$125.00.

Handsome New Coats

for every Fall and Winter purpose. With or without fur trimmings, in graceful, stylish models of Bolivia, Velour and Broadcloth, with beautiful silk linings. Moderately priced from \$22.50 to \$85.00.

Crepe de Chine Negligees \$7.50

A practical, dainty Neglige of excellent quality Crepe de Chine, charmingly adaptable for traveling or for use as a fetching house coat.

The graceful, individual style is accentuated by bands of silk which edge the entire garment, while gathered pockets and ornamental frogs add their effective decorative touch.

In both light and dark colors, economically priced at \$7.50.

Third Floor.

Fashoda Union Suits

The Fall and Winter weights have just arrived. FASHODA stands for perfect form fitting garments. They are made in several different weights and mixtures. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$12.00 per garment.

A very good variety of Fashoda Union Suits, made of extra quality mercerized silk yarns, from \$3.50 to \$5.50 each.

Rare Suit Blouses FOR AUTUMN WEAR

These exquisite semi-dress Blouse models of Georgette personify the height of artistic origination and harmonious color combination.

Delicate Biase Georgette with a front panel of Navy Panne Velvet two-tone Browns similarly developed—plain Navy Blue with convertible collars and beautifully beaded models in White, Flesh and Biase, featuring English eyelet hand embroidery, finely executed hemstitching, dainty miniature plaiting, and elusive bits of Oriental embroidered designs. Any one of these superb Blouses is an admirable accessory to the new season's suit costume. Especially desirable at their moderate pricings of from \$10 to \$22.50.

Third Floor.

SECTION TWO.
GENERAL NEWS, SPORTING,
MARKETS, WANT ADS.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

"Government of the people,
by the people, for the people
shall not perish from the
earth." —Abraham Lincoln

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

COAL OPERATORS IN EAST BALK AT WILSON'S PRICES

Buyers, Unable to Find
Slack at \$1.75, Are
Asked \$2.25.

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
From the east comes word that some coal mine operators are refusing to sell coal at the prices fixed by President Wilson. "Buyers who could not find, for instance, any Pennsylvania slack or screenings for sale at \$1.75 a ton—the president's price—were offered \$6,000 tons at \$2.25."

In Chicago, on the other hand, inquiry seems to demonstrate that local operators are holding strictly to the prices fixed in Washington, though many of them report they haven't any coal for sale at those prices.

Meanwhile the Black Diamond, organ of the operators, continues to urge them not to accept the prices fixed by President Wilson. In an editorial headed "Fight or Be Discredited," the periodical says: "Coal men must fight the prices named by the government or admit that what they have said about the high cost of production and small margin was not true."

The Black Diamond declares all the coal mine operators, their clerks, salesmen, miners, and helpers, together with the coal retailers, drivers, and yardmen, must organize themselves into a great political party, controlling 2,000,000 votes.

Politics Charged in Price Fixing.

"It is impossible," says this journal, "to consider the president's proclamation fixing coal prices in any way except as a move in politics."

Its proposal is that the hard and soft coal political party be organized to fix higher prices for fuel as the single issue on which it will appeal to the voters.

Since the prices were named by President Wilson, reports are the number of empty coal cars supplied by the railroads to the mine owners has generally increased. To some mines more cars have been supplied than could be loaded.

The complaint now seems to be a lack of efficiency on the part of the miners who are at some

rather than a shortage of empty cars.

In some districts the coal miners who celebrated Labor day as a holiday had no gone back to work yesterday. They had ceased work for three days at least and in some instances for four months.

Coal Demand Exceeds Supply.

It also is asserted that many of the miners are not willing to work full time six days a week, even when full days do not interrupt. Never in any previous summer have they been asked to work full time, and now, with higher wages, they are expected to earn, many of them find that in three or four days they can get a pay check large enough to supply their wants for the whole week.

One of the prominent mine operators of Chicago yesterday picked up a bunch of letters from him which selected three or four. Each of them was an answer to a query for several car loads of coal and each declared that it would be impossible to supply the coal asked for, the demand largely exceeding the supply.

"I do not believe," said this operator, "that any coal mine operator in Illinois is charging or attempting to charge higher prices for his product than those fixed by the president. As for my own company, when the prices were fixed, we charged only these prices for coal not yet shipped from our mines, though the orders had been actually booked some days before at considerably higher figures."

Fuel Famine Predicted.

"I think we are facing an extremely serious situation, and see it the question is not one of price, but one of a plentiful supply of coal cars. It will be fear, a physical impossibility to get enough coal out of the ground to supply the demand. If we have a long, cold winter I anticipate something like a coal famine in some parts of the country."

Retail dealers reported yesterday that coal was being purchased much more freely by the consumer. It was announced from Washington that Coal Administration would fix retail coal prices through various local committees, so that due allowance could be made for varying conditions in different parts of the country.

It was pointed out the retail prices now being charged, are based on the mine mouth prices fixed by presidential order, plus certain definite amounts for handling, freight, hauling, and dealers' profit, and that the local price fixing committees to be later appointed would necessarily use the same figures as the operators.

Operators Are Warned.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Coal operators of the country who are here attacking the president's coal price schedule were warned by Senator Pomerene of Ohio tonight "to accept a word of friendly admonition" and "a word of friendly admonition" and obey the orders.

Girl Buys \$1,168 Worth of Goods and Goes Bankrupt

Mrs Annie L. Kopperl, a clerk, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Her debts, mostly to department stores, are said to amount to \$1,168, and her assets are alleged to be \$23.

The Robt Elcker's company, 910 West Jackson boulevard, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District court yesterday, a short time after creditors had filed an involuntary petition. The filing of the second petition was in order that a receiver favorable to the company be appointed. The company schedules its assets at \$169,77 and liabilities at \$23,14.



SHE WINS

Court Upholds Young Woman's Action in Breaking Engagement, and She Keeps Diamond.

WHEED THRILLER BARES CRIMES OF WORLD NOTE

Some Modern Fagin Stuff
in the Vocabulary of
Master Crook.

Edward Wheed, leader of the Window Bros. pay roll bandits, has "gone to the pump." That is means full confession. In his "memoirs," which Wheed has written for State's Attorney Hoyne, he covers his early career of robbery and murder. He gives the details of thirty robberies in Chicago in which he had part or of which he had intimate knowledge. He names his accomplices and the others who committed the crimes in which he had no hand.

He reveals the inside information regarding several international robberies and twenty crimes committed in a dozen cities throughout the United States.

Tells of Connally Murder.
He set down in his diary his own part in the \$300 robbery at Austin and Kedzie avenues, in which Thomas Connally, a saloonkeeper, was killed. He said Charles Carras drove the murder car on that occasion, as he did in the White Sox affair, and as Wheed already had confessed he did in the A. Stein & Co. \$7,000 robbery, in which John Byers was killed.

Though Wheed did not consciously take Henry James as his literary model, he proved himself in many nebulous passages as unintelligible as that cryptic artist in words.

With a certain pitying condescension Wheed wrote out a glossary from which these definitions were culled:

"Dingers"—Thieves who reconnoiter in the guise of crippled, blind, or deaf beggars.

"Jervors"—Pimpketeers.

"Elevations"—Robberies in which victims are forced to throw up their hands.

"High jacking"—The same thing.

"Scatter"—A saloon.

"To gander"—To look over a plant for robbery.

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"Scatter"—A saloon.

"To gander"—To look over a plant for robbery.

"Best Driver for Heavy Men."

Here are excerpts from Wheed's diary dictated under the censorship of Assistant State's Attorneys Sullivan and O'Brien:

"As to the Conley's saloon job I met and he was a wretched wretch. It is a good job. B. does some in Joliet. I say I must have a good driver. He says that guinea, Carras, was known as the best in the country at driving heavy men, petersen, and men good elevations and highjacking."

"They wanted me in on that job (referring to a pay roll robbery). I told them I wouldn't ride with J. on the job as I was satisfied he would go to bed and wopt."

"I had to choose between her and his country and he chose his country."

"In the morning, while passing the door of the room, Mrs. Wren smelled gas.

The police came and the ambulance sur-

geon revived the girl. At the county hospital she told her story.

The young husband was notified at the armory and given a ten days' furlough to be at her side. A note she had written before she turned on two jets in the room said:

"I tried to do my best, but failed. He was the only one I ever loved. My life is nothing to me. I would sacrifice him for him, but he is in the war. I want Mike. I bid good-by."

**Kills Himself Because
He Was Kept from War**

Eugene Wile, conspicuous in insurance circles and a veteran of the Spanish war, shot and killed himself in his home in Glencoe. His ill health, which prevented his joining the colors again, is said to have fretted him so that he became temporarily unbalanced.

The suicide took place some time during Tuesday night. Mr. Wile was alone in the house when he shot himself.

During the storm she telephoned her husband and he urged her to remain in Glencoe to avoid the storm. This she did. When she reached Glencoe at 8:30 yesterday morning she found her husband dead.

Mr. Wile was Chicago manager of the Reich Indemnity company of Springfield.

**Four Locomotives Crash
and Crews Leap to Safety**

Two double-headed trains with two engines each, on the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railroad, came together in North Chicago yesterday with an impact that made scrap iron and kindling wood of engine and a number of box cars. All eight engineers and firemen escaped and escaped unscathed. The accident blocked most of the afternoon and night.

Exploring Since May.

The Griggs expedition, organized for the Mount McKinley region from Seattle on May 28, equipped to complete the work begun by the society's earlier expeditions of 1912, 1915, and 1916. Dr. Griggs announces that the expedition sustained no casualties and that the whole party has returned in perfect health.

Prior to the great Katmai eruption of June, 1912, practically nothing was known of this great Alaskan volcano.

The explosion of that year was one of the most terrific in the history of the world.

Advertising Did It.

Probably the advertising of the meeting had much to do with this. The sign over the hall read, "They are trying to hang Alexander Berkman and throughout the world the world is shouting for his release."

It is not known about the author of the message, but it is the opinion that Max Pine, secretary of the United Hebrew Trades of New York, and prominent member of the People's council; Charles S. Sonnenfeld, New York delegate to the International Workers Defense league of San Francisco, and Jacob Margolis of Pittsburgh, one of counsel for the accused.

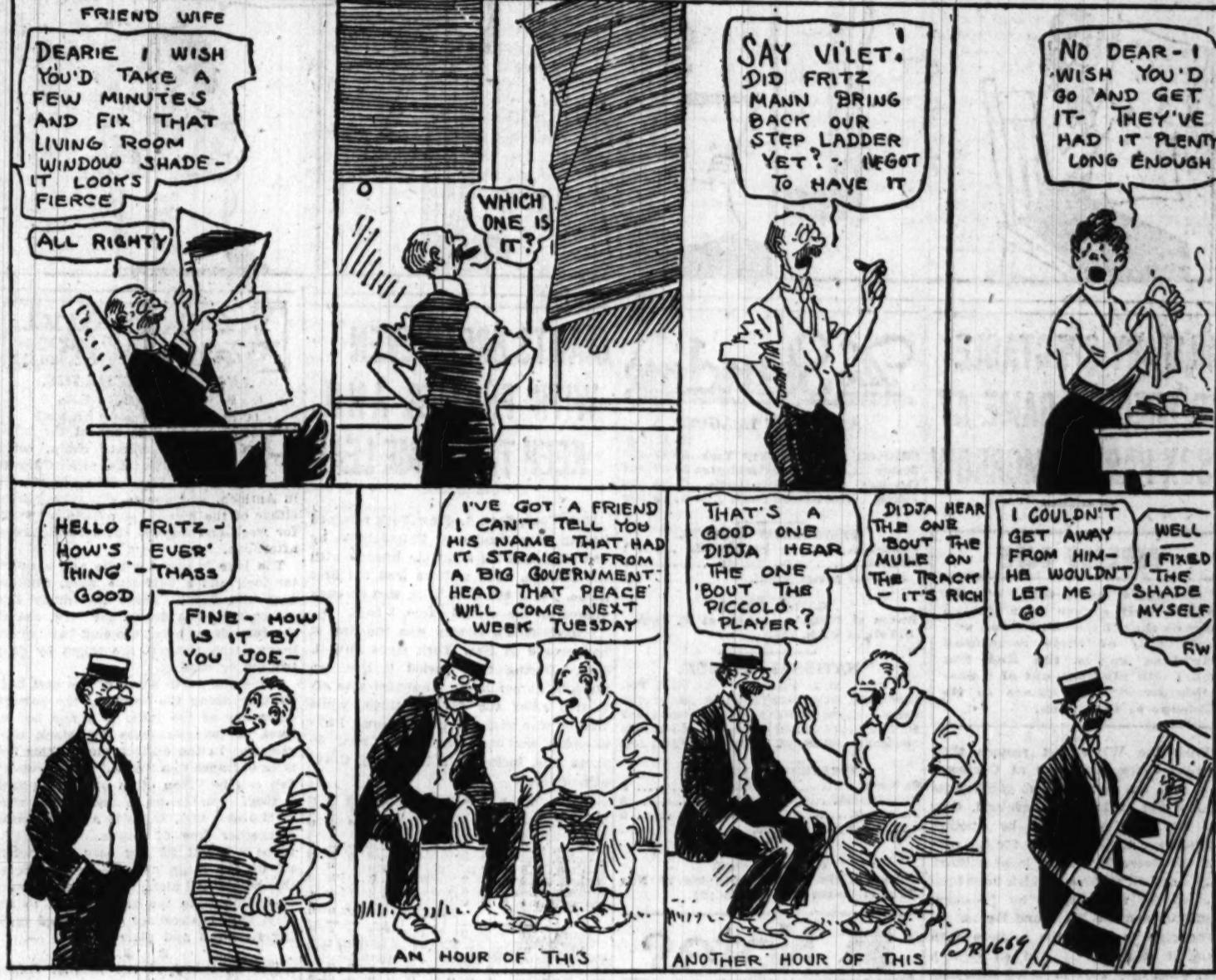
Many parents have taken the position that it is up to the board to prove the child is not in good health before keeping him out of school.

According to reports in the school board rooms, physicians are charging from nothing up to several dollars for each examination.

"On account of the small number of school physicians," Mr. Shoop instructed the principals, "they will be unable to make these physical examinations, but will make the usual preliminary examinations and exclude those whom they regard as suspicious. Under no circumstances will a physician or a family child not afford that service."

"The use of a physician paid by the board who does nothing but tell the pupils to go to their physician for a health certificate?" The principal of the school where my little girl goes said me there is a man who is doing that sort of thing from one family going to his school, but he said he was powerless. This new rule is going to work all kinds of hardship."

A HANDY MAN AROUND THE HOUSE



FIND A VOLCANO WITH CRATER OF 100 SQUARE MILES

**Eighth Wonder of the
World Reported by
Griggs in Alaska.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—[Special.]—Discovery of the world's greatest volcano was announced by the National Geographic Society today, after receipt of a telegram giving the news of the safe return of the expedition of the society established to the Katmai region: it ought to have been W. L. Hainsfurther. The young soldier is the son of Louis Hainsfurther, a member of the firm of Hainsfurther Bros. & Co.

Replying to Monday's issue, to a correspondent, Miss Griggs said that Arthur Hoyt was the actor of the title-part sent to the Tribune: it ought to have been W. L. Hainsfurther.

A message from Dr. Robert F. Griggs, leader of the expedition, to Gilbert H. Grosvenor, director of the National Geographic Society, said that in the eighth of the party's discoveries "the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes will stand as the first wonder of the world."

**PROTESTS FORCE
ACTION IN SCHOOL
HEALTH TESTS**

Dr. John Dill Robertson, commissioner of health, and John D. Shoop, superintendent of schools, held a conference yesterday, after numerous protests from parents and principals over the rule that every child should submit a certificate of health. According to instructions sent out, the examination was to be made by private physicians or where a family could not afford that service.

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BEG YOUR PARDON!

400 AT MEETING ENTER PLEAS FOR ALEX. BERKMAN

**Officials Scrutinize a
West Side Crowd;
No Trouble.**

A meeting was held last night at the West Side Auditorium under the "People's Peace Council" recently met. It was attended by 400 men and women of the west side Ghetto district, and Sheriff John E. Traeger, Assistant Corporation Counsel James W. Breen, and about 100 plain clothes men, deputy sheriffs and department of justice operatives. Adj. Gen. Dickson drove to the hall in an auto, but after looking the situation over decided he wasn't needed and did not enter.

No Trouble Developed.

There was considerable nervous apprehension before the meeting, but it subsided into a trades union demonstration and protest against the conviction of Tom Mooney in San Francisco, charged with throwing a bomb at the preparedness parade there a year ago, and the recent indictment in California of Alexander Berkman for murder.

Advertising Did It.

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Albert A. Miller of 1728 North Kedzie avenue, one of those recently refused to speak at the Stockholm conference by the state department, would be one of the speakers. At the last moment, it was said, Pine was told he would not be permitted to speak by J. Bass, manager of the hall, acting upon the instigation of the United Hebrew Trades, who forbade members to speak at the conference.

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MONEY MARKET STEADY IN FACE OF NEW LOAN

**Local Trend Continues
Toward a Minimum of
5 1-2 Per Cent.**

With the approach of the new government \$3,000,000,000 4 per cent loan the money market manifests considerable steadiness. Locally the trend within the last few days has been toward a minimum of 5 1/2 per cent. The market is not likely to reach that figure because of sentiment generally in favor of steady rates in order to facilitate the distribution of the loan.

Time funds in New York are a shade firmer than in Chicago, though eastern call rates are lower. The ruling quotation for the latter yesterday was 3 1/2 per cent, with a low figure of 3 1/4 and a high of 4 1/4 per cent at the opening.

Borrowers \$18,000,000 Weekly.

It is assumed that with approximation to 6 per cent there would be a renewal of gold imports from Canada. For months it has been the policy of the British government to watch closely the market in this country and by its gold exports prevent closeness which later would interfere with British government financing plans. Great Britain is now understood to be borrowing at the rate of \$15,000,000 a week in the form of ninety day bills.

Again, the federal reserve banks representing the government in its efforts to make a successful notation of the new loan, are expected to use their resources in holding money rates steady. For these various reasons, therefore, the money outlook is not a disturbing factor in securities market conditions.

Big Leather Goods Placed.

The leather companies report that orders for American and Russian army shoes placed since the United States entered the war aggregate over 12,500,000 pairs, requiring approximately \$60,000,000 of upper leather. The largest single factor in the leather industry, the American Hide and Leather Company, has called upon to furnish a substantial part of this amount.

With all the orders it has on hand it is declared American Hide and Leather should be assured of good earnings until Dec. 31. It is thought the current quarter will show better than the \$425,000 net reported for the three months ended June 30 last.

Tax Aftermath.

Senator Borah in discussing excess profits tax has submitted the following table to show the profits which would be left to corporations after deducting to 6 per cent tax on the basis of 1916 earnings. The figures are presented for what they may be worth:

On First Powder Company..... \$9,000,000
Du Pont Powder Company..... 11,000,000
Bethlehem Steel..... 90,000,000
Hercules Powder Company..... 7,000,000
General Electric Company..... 150,000,000
Swiss & Co., Inc..... 12,700,000
United Fruit Company..... 7,900,000

Money and Exchange.

Money rates in Chicago are at 5 1/2 per cent on collateral paper, 6 1/2 per cent on commercial paper, 6 1/2 per cent over the counter. New York exchange unchanged at 100 1/2 discount. Chicago bank clearings, \$5,450,000.

CHICAGO STOCK TRANSACTIONS

OIL NEWS

AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—WHEAT—Provisions were lower, with hogs early in the session, but rallied later and closed with fair advances. Packing interests and commission houses bought product on the dip. Cash trade reported as fair. Hogs receipts at western markets were 45,900 head, against 56,300 a year ago. The government report on the pig crop, expected today, will be a great deal of interest. Local meat shippers, 5,250,000 lbs. against 5,370,000 lbs. a year ago, while live hogs were 666,000 lbs., against 1,737,000 lbs. last year.

Bye, Active and Higher.

Rye was 2c higher. Cash No. 1 sold at \$1.354, No. 2, \$1.321, and No. 3, \$1.315.

Silver King Consolidated has declared the regular dividend of 10 cents a share and an extra quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, both payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

The Cerro De Pasco Copper company produced during August \$6,050,000 pounds of copper, compared with \$6,262,000 pounds of copper in July and 5,032,000 pounds in June.

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

Am Ship... \$15 88 89 89 89
Do 2d... 92 92 92 92 92
Baptist... 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380 1,380
Chi City R. & C.R. 50 24% 24% 24% 24%
Chi City T. 120 21 20 20 20 20
Chi Ryer & 4 10% 1% 1% 1% 1%
Columbus 150 110 110 110 110 110
Dore & Co 100 100 100 100 100
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Sears Roebuck 100 100 100 100 100
Stewart War. 200 18 18 18 18 18
Swift & Co. 467 148 147 147 147
Vid. Paperhd. 100 214 214 214 214
Wilson 100 61 61 61 61 61
Do pd... 20 100 100 100 100 100

BONDS. High. Low. Close. chg.

\$1,000 Bnd. R. & B. 50 49 49 49 +1
500 Swift 1.10 99 99 99 +1
25000 U.S. 316 316 316 316 +1

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Columbus 150 110 110 110 110 110
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Do pd... 20 100 100 100 100 100

COFFEE. High. Low. Close. chg.

\$1,000 Bnd. R. & B. 50 49 49 49 +1
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25000 U.S. 316 316 316 316 +1

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

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CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK BRIGHT; FEW SOFT SPOTS

Prices Irregular, but the
Selling Believed Past
Acute Stage.

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET

Average of Closing Prices of
Twenty Leading New York Stocks

Thursday, Aug. 6. 79.59

Wednesday, Sept. 6. 79.78

Not less than the day
before, day of week. 81.11

Two years ago. 79.48

The twenty stocks are Anaconda Copper,
American Car and Foundry, American Smelting
and Refining, Bethlehem Steel, Chicago
Gas and Electric, Erie, Great Northern
and Santa Fe, Illinois Central, International
Harvester, Kansas City, Missouri, Louisville
and Nashville, Milwaukee, Northern Pacific,
Southern Railway, St. Paul, American Sugar,
Union Pacific and United States Steel.

Total sales of stocks, \$80,000 shares.
Total sales of bonds 1 par value,
\$15,000.

MARKET ON FIRMER GROUND.

New York, Sept. 6.—[Special.]—While
in many instances stocks did not main-
tain the gains of Wednesday under the
influence of a somewhat uncertain sit-
uation and the covering of short con-
tracts, there were many evidences that
legislation has passed the acute stages
and corner foundations have been erected
under the market as a whole.

Prices were somewhat irregular and
there were some rather sharp
declines, but these were due as a rule
to developments affecting these issues
alone. New Haven, for instance, sold
at a much lower record selling, induced by
the extremely unusual showing of
offerings made for July. The sur-
plus charge was only \$212,000, the low-
est reported in over three years.

There was a sharp decline in General
Motors, but there is a general belief in
the financial district that the stock has
not been sufficiently liquidated, and that
it has been maintained out of line with
other motor issues through the
lack of sufficient market support. It
is felt that if the speculative ma-
chinery which controls the movements
of this stock was not working am-
azingly as usual.

Steel Common Erratic.

United States Steel common gave al-
ternate exhibitions of weakness and
strength. It encountered selling on its
large volume above 100, but in
its evident demand below 100. Investment
holders of the stock found reassurance
in a report generally credited that on
the big break Tuesday and Wednesday
the steel corporation had bought 20,000
shares at an average price of about 105,
to be offered to its employees at the end
of the year under the profit sharing
plan.

The copper shares today as a rule
were strong and the buying in them
appeared to be of excellent character.

Merillit paper, 64½%, sterling 60 days,
16% per cent dividend re-
ments, will be
increased by enlarged
duction and the rising
es for crude oil. We
recommend for immediate
chase the shares of

ENN—OHIO

and Guar-
8:30 A. M. to
day.

ETT & CO.
Street

present Earnings

now at the rate of \$1,500,-
annually or three times
16 per cent dividend re-
ments, will be
increased by enlarged
duction and the rising
es for crude oil. We
recommend for immediate
chase the shares of

MARKET COMMENT

IMPORTANT new York houses are
waving somewhat between a bear-
ish and bullish position, with a
tendency toward the latter. One
house, usually regarded as the
most conservative, had the
following: "All of this week's spurs
in stocks have so far brought a good
number of selling orders, indicating real liquid-
ity." We had early strength, a break,
then a rally, the worst sufferers,
Moira joined in the downward move-
ment. It looks as if such stocks were
being thrown over for what they would
be. The only sensible explanation
was that large interests realize
the progress of the war going ahead
and them and they are letting go of
their investments in order to be in
position to take large amounts of the
new bonds. The poorness of railroad
stocks did not entirely explain this
week's movement. Even allowing for
reduced dividends, some of the best
stocks would appear cheap, though they
continued to decline.

Another large house says: "The ques-
tion as to whether the necessary liqui-
dation has run its course remains to be
seen, but stocks are still at present
weak, which are being taken ad-
vantage of in a small way by outright pur-
chasers. The weaker ones in the money
market tends to relieve some of the
high rates of apprehension caused by the
war. Time funds, however, are still
weak and without real change in
rate."

Several local commission houses, In-
cluding Pritchett & Co., Babcock, Rush-
more, and Co., King, Farman & Co.,
report the beginning of cash buying by
large investors.

There is bullish talk on American Beet
Sugar. The harvesting of the crop is
now in progress, and it is estimated,
will be 10 per cent larger than last
year's record breaking figures.

Copper Interests Cheered
by Government Purchase

The history of this pre-
portation system, the
cession in assets and earn-
ings and the outlook for broad
growth of Canada and
under new rela-
tions with the war. Copies
may be obtained at
request on file.

WEBER & CO.

Established 1880

Boston Stock Exchange
Boston Cotton Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
Rookery St. Devenon St.
Chicago Boston

Established 1880

WANTED—MALE HELP.
Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.
SOLICITORS—DIRECTORY WORK: GOOD
knowledge of city; no books
fights. Address B 545, Tribune.

SOLICITOR—STORE TO STORE—OUTLYING
districts in city. ELLIS & MORRIS, 111
W. Washington.

VICTROLA SALESMAN—YOUNG MAN CA-
pable of taking charge of Victoria department
store. Work while proposition to experienced Vic-
trola salesman or saleswoman. Don't apply
unless you have experience in selling and
sales, and commission. Address
F A 386, Tribune.

2 RELIABLE SALESMEN.
Able to generate enthusiasm and hustle
for a proposition that offers big selling fea-
tures and immediate demand. To meet our requirements we offer a liberal
commission on drawings and designs. See
Mr. George W. Clark, 12 to 2 p.m.,
Friday or Saturday, Brevoort Hotel.

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Friday or Saturday, Brevoort Hotel.

35,000 YEARLY SELLING CEMETERY
and other articles. Address B 26, 106 N. LaSalle.

WANTED—3 YOUNG MEN,
willing to learn salesmanship, with substantial com-
pensation and unusual future opportunities. Address F A
200, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN

Over 31 years of age, to learn how to sell a
special line of machine supplies and take
charge of same. Good opportunity for
the right man. State age, experience
and references. Address E P 181, Tribune.

AGENTS—ASST.—SALES

HIGH-GRADE MEN AND WOMEN—A GEN-
uine seller on sight. Everybody buys. Sell
to us each call up. Our Com. 1400 Main
Call after 11:30 a.m. A WESTERLY 1405 Main.
High grade men and women.

AGENTS—MAKE 500% PROFIT SELLING
our auto monograms and initials window
signs lettering, chrome, etc. Address
CARDS: 1000 series; enormous demand.
SULLIVAN CO., 1123 Burnside.

AGENTS—GENERAL BUSINESS AND
trades; mail flags, oil like wild fire; 75¢
down; dime for info. Address M. & M. Mills & Sons
Pleasant Blvd., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.**MARRIED MEN**

For shipping room and warehouse work; no experience necessary. Must be physically able to handle heavy cases and do some trucking. Employment office open all day; Sat., 1 p.m. BUTLER BROTHERS,
Randolph Street Bridge.

WAREHOUSE MEN.

We can use a number of warehouse men, 30 to 40 yrs. of age. Must be physically able to handle heavy cases. Permanent positions. Hours 8 to 5:30. Sats., 1 p.m. BUTLER BROTHERS,
Randolph Street Bridge.

MERCHANDISE PACKERS.
We can give employment to a number of merchandise checkers and packers; experience preferred, but not necessary.

BUTLER BROTHERS,
Randolph-st. Bridge.

MERCHANDISE PACKERS
for our Express and Freight Dept. Those with experienced pre-
ferred. JOHN M. SMYTH MDSE. CO.,
665 Washington-blvd., Cor. Union.

JOHN M. YOUNG: TO CUT DRY GOODS. Ex-
perience not necessary. SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

EXPERIENCED MANAGER. For sleek specialty store, near Chicago; one capable of handling an exclusive establish-
ment; exceptional opportu-
nity for right party. Ad-
dress S 588, Tribune.

CORRESPONDENT—A RAPIDLY GROWING
firm in collection and credit department for a young man with a lot of training who is able to handle
an unusual future for the right man; answer the
call after 11:30 a.m. Address E 615, Tribune.

JOHN M. YOUNG: TO NEED YOUNG MEN TO
work in shipping dept. to wrap small packages to be shipped by express and handle
typists and clerks. \$12-16; 5 men with whole
salary and expenses; leave city today. Mr.
John Young, 1111 Lumber, 111 N. LaSalle-st.,
Tribune.

MAN—HAVE OPENINGS FOR FEW CLEAN
cut single men over 21; travel permanent;
no experience necessary; good pay; permanent employ-
ment. Report 40 S. Market-st.

JANITOR—ASSISTANT, FOR NIGHT SERV-
ice, for laundry, etc. Apply in writing; five re-
ferrals; age and salary desired. Address F B
147, Tribune.

MAN—GOOD LIFE, FOR ESTABLISHED
laundry route; prefer married man; must be a
man who can pack and handle his own work
and live well. Address 602 North Blvd., Oak Park.

MAN—ABLE TO SPEAK SLAVONIC LAN-
guage; also able to speak Romanian or
Polish. Good pay; permanent position; ex-
penses paid. Address F 114, Tribune.

MAN—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTUR-
ing work; good pay; permanent employ-
ment. Report 40 S. Market-st.

MAN—WELL-PREPARED, FOR EN-
trance examination; good pay; permanent
employment. Report 40 S. Market-st.

JOHN M. YOUNG: TO NEED YOUNG MEN TO
work in shipping department; must be well
trained; good pay; permanent position. Report 40 S. Market-st.

SOLICITOR—TO NEW COMMUNI-
cation with firm of Wm. H. Brittan at their
Div. and Kostens' av. office. Will be given
an interview. Address B 818, Tribune.

MAN—FOR FREIGHT ELEVATOR AND
assistant in shipping dept. Apply B 160, Tribune.

MAN—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTUR-
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TED-STRONG,
THY WOMEN,without experi-
or order filling,
, checking, etc.,
merchandise de-
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VAN BUREN,- YOUNG LADIES
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work performed.ILIPSBORN,
VAN BUREN,

and Managers

HR-EXP. WOMAN WITH OR
to act as mfr. on high class

DEALS. 1846 Conway Blvd.

EDY MANAGER-MUST HAVE
one State at once. EM-

bold and Domestic

GENERAL FAMILY-ON

or call, 745. LINDSEY

F. B. W.

ED PROTESTANT GENERAL

house apt. 2 children; no

place for the right girl.

F. B. W. or call MRS. W. B.

FARCO-AV.

AL HOUSEWORK-WRITE

and send resume

ERAL HOUSEWORK-GOOD

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new 7700. 2919 Pine Grove

REFINED. FOR GENERAL

reference, required

B. W. WOLF.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK;

excellent wages; referen-

ces. 4344 N. Paulina

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